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大陸報

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Weather

Overcast and cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 61.7 and the minimum 53.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 66.6 and 45.8.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, E. of Canada, 2.30 p.m. tomorrow.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. E. of Russia, 9.30 a.m. tomorrow.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Kamo Maru, 3 p.m. today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Kaiser-I-Hind, a.m. tomorrow.

Exchange

Sharp Fluctuations Money In Demand Native Interest Up

THE week's fluctuations in exchange have been more spectacular than usual. There has been a good improvement in the price of silver, which in the course of some eleven days has registered a rise of 1½d. Money appears to be greatly in demand to finance crops. Silver dollars are going into the country in greater quantities to move cotton and other China products, the movement being something like three to four millions a week. Native interest as a result has hardened further and has gone up to something like 24 percent per annum. There is nothing unusual about this for the monetary market this time every year is tight and remains so till the end of December.

The silver supply in Shanghai is certainly small and is steadily shrinking, being in the neighborhood of something like 10 million sycee. This stands at a considerably lower level than last year, when about this time it was around some 22 million sycee. A week from now the stock of the white metal will be further reduced and is certain to further affect exchange. It is probable that this fact has combined to make sterling so firm. Money is in large demand and it looks as if it will grow tighter. The export of silver dollars is expected to continue unabated for at least another two or three weeks. After that money that has been going into the interior will begin to return and help to relieve the monetary market of the stringent condition into which it has now fallen.

FOREIGN BANKS

The foreign banks in China have been in urgent need of funds and have not been able to secure much from the Chinese banks, who are at present no so flushed with loanable funds. The stocks of sycee in the possession of Chinese banks are also very low, and these banks are, therefore, not in a position to accommodate their foreign confreres. The strengthening tendency of the London silver market has given rise to a good deal of speculation. Those in the know expected exchange to improve, conscious of the fact that the 25 million gold dollars borrowed by France from the Yokohama Specie Bank was falling due on November 20. This naturally affected the cross rate between London and New York and made speculation in gold dollars brisker, the cross-rate between London and New York consequently going down. With the announcement that preparations have now been made to pay this amount to the Yokohama Specie Bank there is likely to set in a reaction in the cross-rate.

The trend of the London silver market has been uncertain. The sharp rise of 1½d. per ounce within such a short time has certainly upset the calculations of many people, and many are speculating on the future course of the price. Of course, this was largely caused by both India and China buying in the London market. The silver holdings in Calcutta and Bombay are given at about 30,000 bars, out of which about 10,000 bars of silver are expected to arrive in Shanghai within the next fortnight. Total exports of silver from San Francisco to China during the first eight months of this year were valued at G$20,650,736 against G$13,424,886 two years ago and G$23,140,445 for the corresponding period of 1922. The exports of silver from San Francisco to India during the first eight months of this year show, however, a larger increase, from G$6,552,940 last year to G$10,158,426 this year.

SHIPMENTS TO INDIA

The latest on silver movements from the United States shows that the most pronounced

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He Has A Motor Cycle Anyway

Mr. M. M. Bowen appeared before Commissioner Lurton in the U. S. Traffic Court yesterday morning.

He was charged with driving his motor-cycle without a driver's license and with
—no tail lights
—no head lights
—no license plate on his machine.

He was fined the costs of the proceedings and warned to get a few accessories for his vehicle.

AUSTRALIA PLEASED BY PLANS MADE FOR DEFENCE

Work Of Conference Is Satisfactory, Says Premier Bruce

GEN. SMUTS SAILS

Parley Is Helpful To Dominions, He Asserts

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 16.—Mr. S. M. Bruce, reviewing the work of the Imperial Conference, says that the resolutions passed on the subject of defence are in accord with Australian views. The maintenance of the One-Power naval standard with the necessary bases for repair and fuel facilities are imperative for the adequate safeguarding of the maritime communications of the Empire. The provision of a base at Singapore and the maintenance of the great trade routes to the East through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea specially interest Australia.

A large company bade farewell to General Smuts at Waterloo Station on his way home, including the Netherland Minister with whom General Smuts had a long conversation in Dutch.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative at Southampton prior to his sailing for South Africa, General Smuts expressed much satisfaction at the result of the Conference, which, he said, had been a distinct advantage to the Dominions. They also stood to reap material advantage if the preferences offered by the British Government were confirmed by the electorate, but, whatever the result of the elections, the system of preferences now initiated would be developed as between the Dominions themselves. Negotiations were already afoot on the matter.

Blume Succeeds Lurton On U. S. Bar Committee

United States Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton, after long service as a member of the Bar Examining Committee of the United States Court for China, announced his resignation from the Committee yesterday.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier accepted Mr. Lurton's resignation with regret, and appointed Mr. W. W. Blume, Dean of the Comparative Law School of China, as Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Walter Chalaire as the new member of the Committee. Mr. Roland S. Haskell of Haskell & Moss is also a member of the committee.

BY J. L. BUTTS

Kan An-pang sat at evening in a quiet inner chamber of his home on the Yangtszepoo Road, lazily running over in his mind the happenings of the day and refreshing himself between canters with cups of tea. Abandoning himself to the particularly pleasant recollection of a bit of business transacted, he closed his eyes and allowed his thoughts of profit acquired to pose triumphantly upon the curtain of his brain. Still under their mellowing influence, he reached for the tea pot to pour a further libation to future successes. His fingers poked themselves into a complete vacancy which occupied the spot where the pot had been a moment before.

Kan leaped to his feet with a yelp, and saw his valued urn passing through the door, borne by a swiftly moving figure which went on tip-toe. Kan gave chase and just without the door enfolded tea pot and Yang Ching-ts in one damp but arresting embrace. As the hot liquid escaped and took effect a duet arose which brought the Constable on the beat galloping into the premises and Yang was extricated, wrung out and marched to the police station.

Yang professed to be much put out over the matter. He had gone to the house, he told the Court, thinking that a relative of his lived there, from whom he had intended borrowing a little ready cash. He hadn't been able to locate his kinsman and, seeing the pot on the table, thought he would have a cup of tea while waiting.

The police didn't seem able to find any of Yang's relatives in that neighborhood either and, all things considered, the Court decided that Yang might as well be a guest of the Municipality for about a month.

DIAGNOSTICIANS DISAGREE

The policeman who made the arrest mounted the stand and told in graphic style how Zee Kwe-kwe, alleged mafoo, had been found fast asleep on his box while the angered traffic of Kulkiang Road swirled about him.

"I was not asleep,' stoutly asserted Zee. "I freely and

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Another Hat In The Ring

WILLIAM G. McADOO

William Gibbs McAdoo, former secretary of the Treasury and the "strong man" in the Wilson war cabinet, as well as the son-in-law of the ex-President, who announced yesterday he would seek the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

M'ADOO SAYS HE TOO IS WILLING TO TAKE OFFICE

Son-in-Law Of Wilson Out To Capture Nomination Of Democrats

(EXCLUSIVE CHINA PRESS)

Chicago, Nov. 17.—William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and son-in-law of ex-President Woodrow Wilson, today announced that he would be a candidate in the Democratic national convention for the party's nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. McAdoo's candidacy gives the Democrats two avowed candidates as Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama, leader of the Bourbon hosts in the United States Senate, has already started his campaign to win the nomination and is developing considerable strength in the Southern states.

The Republicans already have two candidates also as Senator Hiram Johnson of California has thrown his hat in the ring, and President Calvin Coolidge is certain to allow his name to go before the convention.

Henry Ford is still considered in the light of a candidate although it is not known as yet whether he will make an effort to win the Democratic nomination, or attempt to lead a third party to victory.

The election of Mr. Porter H. Dale, former Congressman from that state to succeed Senator Dillingham will give the Republicans a majority of six in the next session of Congress unless something happens before the session begins. Senator-elect Dale defeated Clark H. Pollard, the Democratic candidate, who is a cousin of President Coolidge although he is on the opposite side of the political fence. Col. Ernest W. Gibson, Republican, was elected as Mr. Dale's successor in the House over the Democratic candidate.

Eight Killed In Ruhr Train Mishap

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 16.—A locomotive collided with a workmens' train at Stuttgart today. Eight persons were killed and 18 injured.

FORD ORDERS PULLMAN CAR; CAMPAIGN SEEN

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Henry Ford has ordered a luxurious private Pullman car constructed for him, it was ascertained at the offices of the Pullman Company here today.

This is looked upon as conclusive evidence that Ford intends to make a long campaign tour and that he will be an active contender for Presidential honors.

BIG LOAN TO AID GERMANS CONSIDERED BY COOLIDGE

May Give $150,000,000 For Purchase Of Food In U.S.

HOOVER TO ACT

Supervision Of Fund Would Be Given To Him

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 16.—It is reported from Washington that the Administration is considering a loan to Germany of 150,000,000 dollars for the purchase of food in the United States, thus also assisting the American agricultural industry. Supervision of the expenditure would be entrusted to Mr. Herbert Hoover.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Nov. 16.—The Cabinet has decided to devote 100,000,000 rentenmarks out of the total of 900,000,000 rentenmarks placed at the disposal of the Government by the Rentenbank to continued payment of subsidies in the occupied territories, especially unemployment doles.

The issue of rentenmarks began today.

HSU'S ASSASSIN WILL BE GIVEN PUBLIC TRIAL

Hearing Of Murder Charge To Be Held At Yamen Of Ho Feng-lin

Open trial of Li Dah-sung, the assassin of Hsu Kuo-liang Chief of the Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary, will be held sometime next week in the Lunghua Yamen of the Military Governor of Woosung and Shanghai. A number of witnesses are being subpoenaed from the Settlement.

An order has been issued for the arrest of Ma Yu-piao, the attendant of the prisoner. It is believed that the man is still in Shanghai.

Mr. Moh Shu-tsai and Mr. Li Yin-shih, whose names have been suggested for the office left vacant by the death of General Hsu in order to break the deadlock between Nanking and Shanghai have both declined the nomination.

While Tuchun Chi Shih-yuan is firm in his stand that his nominee should take charge of the local constabulary, Peking has adopted a more conciliatory attitude towards the action of General Ho Feng-lin in placing Lu Yung-chien in the position. The Central administration has qualified its previous order by saying that Lu can take temporary charge of the office before Sung Tseng-kan, Chi's appointee, assumes office.

The decision was made at a meeting of the Cabinet when it was pointed that in view of the efforts being made by the Chihli party to bring back Chekiang and Shanghai into the old Peiyang fold it was suicidal to allow this struggle over a comparatively small office to strike the spark that might precipitate an internecine war.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 14.—Mr. Kao Ling-wei as Minister of Interior has telegraphed to General Chi Hsieh-yuan, General Lu Yung-hsiang, and General Ho Feng-ling (Defence Commissioner at Shanghai) asking them to recommend a successor to General Hsu Ko-liang, chief of police in the Shanghai district who was assassinated a few days ago.

Chang Chien Party Guests At Banquet

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 16.—The Association Franco-Chinoise gave a banquet today in honor of the Chinese Commercial Mission. M. Le Trocquer, the Minister of Public Works, presided, and many prominent French and Chinese guests were present.

FRENCH PRIEST AND NUNS ARE REPORTED CAPTURED IN SHANTUNG BANDIT RAID

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 17.—Telegrams from Shantung report the capture of several foreign nuns and two Chinese converts by bandits at Changli. Chinese troops rescued one nun. No further details have been received.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 17.—An official report says that it was a French priest who was captured at Changyi (near Chefoo) by bandits under the leadership of Yu Kao-chuan.

The Cabinet this afternoon telegraphed to the Shantung authorities ordering immediate steps to be taken to secure the priest's release.

The Streets Of Shanghai

Peking Road

By Irene Corbally Kuhn

Peking road on a rainy day. But even a soggy day of slowly, constantly dripping skies and a

squishy, muddy underfoot that is typical of Shanghai in November failed to dampen the lively spirits of this address.

* * *

Beauty and the beast. Just off Kweichow road, on Peking, is a small, inconspicuous shop, even more drab than most of its fellows in this particular half block. Seated on small Chinese stools but a step up and in from the narrow sidewalk, were two Chinese women, one young and comely the other at that placid rotundity of middle age.

The younger one faced the street so that what was left of the dull wet light of the day fell directly on her face. Her hands were tucked inside her sleeves and her whole expression as revealed in face, closed eyes and tense attitude was one of resignation to something that had to be done and got through with somehow.

The fat one held a spool of heavy thread in her left hand. The end of the thread was caught firmly between her teeth. The loop in between was crossed over the fingers of her right hand. The whole contraption formed an imperfect, "open-at-the bottom figure eight, the "waist," or crossing of the thread being used with deadly effect upon whatever tiny hairs had dared to bloom in a peach-fuzz upon the smooth coral and ivory of the young one's face. For know ye that this spool of thread, twisted and plied with such skill in the hands of the old hag, was a veritable travelling razor which served a double purpose—an exterminator, or at least a remover, of hair, and a thoroughly effective massage machine.

Occasionally the young one squinted with a narrow shining eye through the cloud of powder that her grandmother applied at intervals. Both of them seemed pleased rather than otherwise that their beauty operations should be looked upon with a curious but not unfriendly eye by a foreign missie. Shades of the secluded, be-curtained, secret rooms and booths of the western beauty parlors!

* * *

And the beast! Next door but one to the grandmabarber was a "livery stable," only a few sizes larger than a good-sized stall, but housing three or four decrepit relics known in the parlance of the good old days as cabs, carriages and one-horse shays, and in the Philippines as carramatas. A horse that seemed to be mostly big bones with perhaps half a yard of hide and skin and hair draped over them, stood mournfully on four skinny logs in the background. He had the neglected, weekly look of all animals who have served

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RED CROSS DRIVE BOOTHS LOCATION ARE ANNOUNCED

Mrs. Crane Also Names Workers From A.W.C.

Mrs. Gardner Crane, director of the membership drive the American Red Cross will begin on Tuesday morning, last night announced that booths at which membership applications could be signed and where Mex. $2 for membership fees would be gladly collected would be located at the following central points: Hall and Holtz, Lane-Crawfords, International Bank, Asia Bank, American-Oriental Bank, American Express Company, Carlton Cafe, New Maxim's, Wintergarden, Hotel Parisien, Astor House, Palace Hotel, the Kalee, Navy Y.M.C.A., Pacific Mail offices, and Columbia Country Club.

At the same time Mrs. Crane announced that she would be assisted by the following members of the American Woman's Club who would take charge of the various booths: Mrs. C. F. McRae, Mrs. R. P. McCoy, Mrs. Percy Jackson, Mrs. V. G. Lyman, Mrs. Upson, Mrs. A. Woods, Miss Ruth Benedict, Mrs. Luntley, Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Stran, Mrs. Sargeant, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Precott, Mrs. W. W. Blume, Dr. Fearn, Miss Lucille Douglas, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Bickel, Mrs. Herry, Mrs. James, and Mrs. P. W. Giovannini.

The membership drive, starting Tuesday, will continue for three days and during that time the ladies of the American Woman's Club, who have assumed responsibility for this year's drive, that everyone in Shanghai who appreciates the international, national and Settlement work that has been done by the American Red Cross in the past will show their appreciation by becoming a member of the organisation. The membership is not limited to Americans.

Many American hongs are signing up their foreign employees en masse and there is said to be a race on between three or four of the rival hongs for the honor of having their member the first on the membership list.

Because of the short time the intensive drive will be conducted it will be impossible for the campaigners to make personal calls on even all the American community and those who desire to become members are requested to make it a point to stop by one of the booths on Tuesday morning and sign up.

22,000 Offer Peace Schemes In Bok Contest

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—The $100,000 peace prize contest instituted by Edward Bok closed here at midnight last night. Altogether, 22,000 men and women in all parts of the world submitted their suggestions as to how world peace might best be brought about. The decision of the judges will be announced early next year.

DON'T BLAME US IF SPLIT ARISES, SAYS M. POINCARE

French Leader Makes His Reply To Baldwin

STILL IS FIRM

Friendly To Allies, But Stands By "Rights"

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 16.—M. Poincare, replying to Mr. Baldwin in the Chamber of Deputies today, denied that it was France's fault that the Entente might be compromised.

The Premier quoted figures in support of his contention that the financial results of the occupation of the Ruhr were satisfactory.

He would have been delighted if the United States had joined in the Allies' labors, but France could only agree to an epxert enquiry by the Reparation Commission.

The moment had been ill-chosen to estimate Germany's capacity, which was at present at low-water mark. An estimate now would mean revision and reduction of Germany's debt. France could not consent to this when she had advanced a hundred milliard francs to Germany and owed the Allies for war supplies.

France had no intention of repudiating the latter debts, but reparations for damage to property must precede the settlement of such.

France's duty was to guarantee herself against any eventually lying behind the expert enquiry scheme.

In conclusion, M. Poincare affirmed France's continued friendship for the Allies, but he could not sacrifice France's rights.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 16.—Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon M. Poincare declared that he thought it his duty immediately, before the discussion of interrelations, to make a statement on the French policy with regard to reparations owing to certain information which had been given on French policy in Allied Parliaments.

In order to define the situation, the Premier opened his speech by saying that in a certain question, that of German civil aviation, there had been a veritable court-trial before the Conference of Ambassadors, in which the British representative had given his support to the German argument.

Summing up the history of reparations, he recalled that the first default by Germany was followed by the occupation of the coal ports of the Rhine and the fixing of states of payment in London, which was the direct work of the Allies, notably the British Government. The Allies were to see to the carrying out of this plan and they appeared to have understood that. An ultimatum was addressed to the Reich and, if it had not yielded, the Ruhr would have been occupied.

Passing to the conferences of Cannes and London, the Premier recalled the moratorium demanded by Germans, as well as the fact that the Germans had seats at the conference, to show that idea of an international conference was of German origin.

The end of 1922 was marked by the fall of the mark, which was brought about by the policy of the Reich, and the necessity for the Allies to declare Germany's default, as was done by the delegates of France, Belgium and Italy on the Reparations Commission. The Ruhr was occupied after defaults had regularly been declared. It was not just to compare the financial results of this taking of pledges with what should have been paid France by Germany, for Germany by her demand for a moratorium had shown her intention not to pay anything for two years. Germany's default might have provoked a military operation cutting the Reich in two, but, mindful only of safeguarding her rights, France confined her operations to the Ruhr, showing by that that France had no ulterior political objective.

Passive resistance having terminated, there at once began difficulties with the industrialists, who claimed the right to dismiss a part of their staff and to impose a ten-hour day. France

Europe's Problems Stand In Way Of Trade Revival

(From Our Special Correspondent)

London, Oct. 10.—The revival of international trade and sustained prosperity seems everywhere dependent upon the restoration of stable conditions in Europe. So long as the political and economic chaos continues, the depressing effect on business will be felt even in the remotest countries. The situation in Europe is, therefore, of vital interest to the business men of the Far East. This situation is primarily political; politics is largely the cause of the present depressed markets and depreciated currencies.

Europe needs to substitute sound economics for selfish politics. Before a general trade revival can eventuate, there must be an amicable adjustment of the political differences and complications now existing in as well as between the European countries. These political differences arise from three major problems, namely—German reparations, Allied indebtedness and Continental security. But before these problems can be dealt with effectively, the politicians must compose their differences and co-operate for the common good.

EACH HOLD KEY

Britain and France hold each a key to the situation but both keys must be used in unison before a solution can be found. Unfortunately, the political interests of the two countries have prevented their cooperation, and each has endeavored to subordinate the other to its own will. Britain predominates in commerce and on the sea, while France predominates in the air and on the continent. France seems unalterably committed to her policy in the Ruhr and in that respect she undoubtedly has the unanimous support of her people, while Britain's foreign policy is somewhat confused and her Government bitterly attacked by the opposition at home. The first condition precedent to a solution or any coherent attempt at a solution of Europe's difficulties is that Britain and France work in harmony to the same end.

Britain desires more than anything else the revival of her trade, while France seems to value most her security on the continent. France undoubtedly fears a resuscitated Germany and whether or not her policy is to cripple Germany, her occupation of the Ruhr has accomplished that result. The occupation of the Ruhr has cost France more than she has realised from that source, while passive resistance has perhaps cost Germany more than the total claims for repara-

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avoided making herself an accomplice in these abominable intrigues against the workers.

M. Poincare then expressed the satisfaction it would have been to him to see the United States take part in the committee of experts. He showed that he had devoted the greatest goodwill to the examination of the proposals of Marquess Curzon and Mr. Hughes. But to estimate Germany's capacity for payment at the moment when that capacity was at its lowest could only result in reduction of the German debt. The Treaty provided that such reduction could only be decided unanimously. How could France consent to reduction when she had advanced 100 milliards on Germany's account and when she was a debtor to the Allies M. Poincare pointed out that France had been reminded of that again yesterday on the subject of the supplies ordered in the interest of the common victory.

The Premier then defined the position the Government had taken up on the subject of the reservations made by France with regard to the payment of her debts. The Treaty of Versailles had dispensed Germany from paying the cost of the war, limiting her obligations to damage to persons and property. The treatment given to Germany, therefore, was more advantageous than that reserved for France who had to bear the burden of advances made for military ends for the victory of all the Allies.

The Premier, in conclusion, said that France had never thought of repudiating her debt. The settlement of the whole question of reparations indicated the mechanism suggested by the French delegate on the Reparations Commission with a view to the meeting of the committee of experts in conformity with the view of certain of the Allies. M. Poincare said that no word had ever come from France which could excite the Entente of yesterday against the Allies of the day before, and expressed the hope that an agreement would be found for a general settlement.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 16.—In connection with the grave divergency of British and French opinion with regard to the question of sanctions if the Reich fails to guarantee resumption of military control, well-informed circles in London hope that an agreement will be possible, but the opinion is generally expressed in Paris that Italy as well as Britain will refuse to join France and Belgium in taking sanctions, which, it is indicated, may consist of extension of the occupied aera. A declaration has been made that the Rhineland and the Ruhr will be held "as long as French and Belgian security is menaced," meaning indefinitely.

The British point of view is that the German action with regard to the ex-Crown Prince and military control calls for a protest. Hasty action might add to the confusion in Germany, but the necessity for deliberate, considered and, if possible, united measures is fully realised.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Nov. 16.—In an editorial article today, the New York Times says that if General Smuts's call for a reparations conference is not answered quickly in some practical way by assuring France of security and then assisting Germany to save herself, there will be millions more cases in Europe needing charity.

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, Nov. 16—A long statement by Signor Mussolini in the Senate today, reviewing the Government's foreign policy, showed that the Italian views largely accorded with those of Britain with regard to Allied relations with Germany. He declared that the request for the request for the banishment of the ex-Crown Prince was a mistake and would merely complicate the situation. Italy would not agree to further occupation of German territory. Signor Mussolini pointed out the necessity for recognising that German peoples exist and that the thought of destroying them cannot be entertained.

The Senate subsequently approved the Government's foreign policy.

In the course of his speech Signor Mussolini outlined as an Italian solution of the reparations problem (1) reduction of the German debt followed by proportional reduction of inter-Allied debts, (2) a moratorium for Germany except for reparations in kind, (3) assumption of pledges and guarantees, (4) evacuation of the Ruhr once the lastnamed are given, (5) no intervention in Germany's internal affairs but moral and material support for the Reich Government which re-establishes order and introduces financial reform, and (6) no territorial changes. He considered that these proposals would furnish a via media between the opposing interests.

Referring to the Janina massacres, the Prime Minister accused the League of Nations of taking up an anti-Italian attitude. Italy could not place her prestige or moral interests at the mercy of remote minor States. He described the League as a Franco-British "duet." Italy did not want to withdraw from the League but would not remain in the present inferior position.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The negotiations between Ruhr mineowners and the Franco-Belgian Mission of Control have broken down after five weeks' discussions. The Mission transmitted certain demands to the mineowners and requested a reply within 45 minutes. The mineowners desired to refer matters to the Government of the Reich whereupon the Mission terminated the negotiations and stated that it would resume liberty of action.

PEKING SEEKS TO MAKE PEACE WITH CHEKIANG

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 14.—It is reported that Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, has been requested by the President to visit General Lu Yung-hsiang at Hangchow and talk over political affairs with a view to settling the differences between Chekiang and the Central Government.

Little Entente And Hungary In Parley

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 16.—Economic negotiations are announced between Hungary and the Little Entente. A conference is now in progress at Budapest between Hungary and the Czecho-Slovak delegates on financial, economic, juridical and political questions. Hungarian circles hope for conversations of an economic character with Roumania.

Peerage Is Given Lord Robert Cecil

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 16.—The King has conferred a peerage on Lord Robert Cecil.

Lord Robert Cecil has been medically advised to avoid undue exertions, and, in view of the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, he will not take part in the General Election.

MUMM'S
HALF-A-BERRIE
A DANCE
Come early for Dinner
We run Spot Dances

KAISER CLAIMS IGNORANCE OF SON'S RETURN

Would Have Objected, He Says, But He Was Never Consulted

(Reuter's Service)

Dorn, Nov. 16.—The ex-Kaiser, in a communique, says that the return of the ex-Crown Prince to Germany was prepared and carried out without his knowledge. He received a farewell letter from the ex-Crown Prince after the latter had crossed the frontier. No courier came to Doorn with passports. The ex-Kaiser was entirely ignorant of a movement to restore the monarchy. Had he been consulted, he would have objected to the departure of the ex-Crown Prince to Germany at present when the country is divided by internal disorders.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 16.—The meeting of Foreign Affairs committee of the Reichstag has adjourned until Monday.

The Officers' Associations of the Old German Army issued a proclamation on the occasion of the return of "His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince, General of Infantry" hoping that the activity of their chief comrade in arms will bring happiness to the House of Hohenzollern and the Germany Fatherland.

The Centre Democrats disapprove of the policy of the Government, especially as regards the Ruhr, and are reported to be forming a new coalition with the Socialists under the direction of Dr. Wirth. The Lokal Anzeiger forecasts, in the case of non-dissolution of the Reichstag, a Directory under the presidency of General von Seecket and composed of persons outside the Parliament. The journal says that the resignation of the Chancellor is possible before the meeting of the Reichstag.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Nov. 16.—It is understood that President Coolidge believes that the American people would sympathise with any Allied move to prevent restoration of the Hohenzollerns to the rulership of Germany, but the President is of opinion that the traditional policy of the American Government precludes it from joining the Allies in protesting against the return of the ex-Crown Prince or of the ex-Kaiser to Germany, and, accordingly, the American Government cannot act in the matter.

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New Fish Story From Shantung

Shantung, hitherto famous for its giants and bandits, is about to become even more famous for its fish.

The North China Star reports that Chang Fu-te of Ping-yuan, Shantung, who makes his living by searching for ginseng, recently caught a fish in a mountain creek with an enormous mouth, long scales, black tails, green back, white abdomen and red fins. More dangling of the fish pole resulted in two more of the same specie being caught. Each weighed about 5 pounds.

He was about to cook them when he learned from the country people that previous ginseng searchers had died from eating them as they were poisoners. Later he discovered ginseng that had been left by the unfortunate searchers, but failed to preserve the fish for some museum.

M. Koolen To Form New Dutch Cabinet

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, Nov. 12.—The Queen has asked the Catholic Deputy, M. Kocien, the President of the Second Chamber, to form a Cabinet.

SAVANTS MAKE LONG STUDY OF MAGNETIC POLE

Scientists Back After Trip Of 4,000 Miles In Northern Canada

(Reuter's Service)

The Pas, Manitoba, Oct. 17.—Bringing back data of scientific observations of variation of the earth's magnetism and movement of the north magnetic pole, Mr. R. G. Madill, assistant magnetician of Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Mr. C. G. Nagy of Winnipeg and Mr. Phillip Rose of the Pas, today returned from a 4,000-mile trip through Canada's farthest north wilderness with a tale of harrowing hardship and of a summer-long struggle with starvation.

In the course of the journey which led the party over 4,000 miles of wilderness, mostly by canoe, over a period of two summers, the scientists made a complete study of the magnetic pole which lies almost due north of here.

At many times, according to Mr. Madill, the party faced starvation and were forced to chew old mocassins, discarded sacks and dried suckers. He said they had crossed land which had been trodden by white men last when Samuel Pearn journeyed from Fort Prince of Wales to the mouth of the Copper Mine River in 1771.

The survey, Mr. Madill said, was part of a worldwide research into the laws governing the earth's magnetic forces, made necessary by the constant movement of the north magnetic pole. The party, he said, brought back important observations on movement of the magnetic pole, on changes in the Dip and horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetism and on the variation of the compass.

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AMERICAN MAIL GOES TOMORROW ON EMPRESS

Russia Arrives With More Mail Tonight

American mail will arrive and leave tomorrow, and mail from Europe is due on the P. and O. steamer Kaiser-I-Hind tomorrow morning.

The Empress of Canada, taking mail for America, will dock at Woosung from Hongkong at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and sails for Vancouver via Kobe and Victoria at 6 a.m. Tuesday. The tender bringing incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 11.30 a.m., and the dispatch tender with passengers for Woosung will leave at 5 p.m. tomorrow.

There will be an extra tender leaving the Customs jetty for the Canada at 10.30 o'clock tomorrow night, and heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's godown before noon today. Ordinary mail to go on the Canada will close at 3 p.m. Monday, and registered matter before 1 p.m.

With mail from Canada as well as the States, the Empress of Russia is due at Woosung from Vancouver at 8 o'clock tonight, and sails for Hongkong at 5 p.m. tomorrow. The tender bringing inbound passengers is expected at the Customs jetty about 9.30 a.m. tomorrow, and the outgoing tender with passengers for the Russia will leave at 2.30 p.m. The Kaiser, which left Hongkong on Friday noon, is to dock at the Hongkew Wharf tomorrow morning.

The Siberia Maru will also arrive at Woosung from San Francisco tomorrow morning, and sails for Hongkong in the evening. The inbound passenger tender is expected at the Customs jetty about 11 a.m., and the dispatch tender with passengers and baggage for Woosung will leave at 4 p.m. today.

DIRECTORS ARE OPTIMISTIC ON EMPIRE EXHIBIT

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Nov. 16.—The Duke of Devonshire, presiding at the first meeting of the Executive Council of the Empire Exhibition since the Board was re-established, expressed the opinion that there was every reason to regard the future with confidence.

Sir James Stevenson, dealing with general progress, pointed out that the Board was now assured that practically every part of the Empire would be represented at Wembley, where the Palaces of Industries and Engineering were already completed and had been handed over by the contractors.

Sir Charles McLeod considered the financial position quite satisfactory. It was anticipated that the attendance at the Exhibition would be at least 30,000,000 and the attainment of this number would ensure the financial success of the Exhibition.

Exchange

(Continued form Page 1)

increase in silver shipments from America have been to India. Those to London are correspondingly smaller and probably indicate the amount of Indian business that now goes direct to the New York market. Under the influence of unusually large buying orders direct from India the silver market for the past several weeks has been active and strong. Future trend appears to be upwards since the Indian position grows strong with indications that there will be no weakness in China.

The high rate of native interest is being felt by Chinese business, and just how long the present stringency, which has brought about the increase in native interest will last it is difficult to state. The general opinion is that it is a temporary phase and native interest will which figure it was standing on soon revert to 15 precent at Nov. 7, against 24 percent, the present rate. The present high rate of interest is prompting many to withdraw their money from the banks where it earns only a small interest and loan it to outsiders at higher rates. The third quarterly settlement of the Chinese passed off smoothly on November 7.

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When changeable weather or exposure to cold and wet results in bronchitis, start at once taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Standard for over fifty years, and strongly recommended for stubborn, weakening coughs. For sale everywhere.

News Brevities

The Short Story Club will meet tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Drury, 7 Doumer Terrace. The program will include a study of "Plot" under the direction of Mr. Verne Dyson and Mr. Maurice E. Votaw; a talk on "Journalistic Experiences in Paris" by Mrs. Irene Corbally Kuhn; shop talk on "How to Prepare a Manuscript" by Miss Ruth Benedict, and a discussion of "The Monkey's Paw (Jacobs) by Mrs. S. C. Kingsbury.

* * *

A graduating recital will be given at the McTyeire School, 1 Edinburgh Road, next Thursday, November 22, by Miss Fong Ung Sih, beginning at 5 p.m.

* * *

Chang Tso-lin has just purchased 6,000 Mongolian ponies for his troops according to an Asiatic News Agency.

* * *

Recovery of P250,000 and appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property mortgaged are asked in a civil action filed in Manila by the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., against Yangco, Rosenstock and Company Incorporated. The Asia Banking Corporation is included as a co-defendant, because of its interest in the mortgaged property.

* * *

The Canton Government is contemplating a "loan" from the landlords of another month's rent "to be paid back next year with 20 percent interest." Upon payment the Government will issue a receipt, says the South China Morning Post.

* * *

The American Troops, S. V. C. will drill at the Avenue Haig riding school, not the Gordon Road riding school, at 9 o'clock this morning. The change in place is necessitated because of the rain.

* * *

Dr. H. Chatley will speak on "Earthquakes: Local and Otherwise" at the meeting of the Quest Society at the Royal Asiatic Society lecture room tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. J. Elliott Fisher of Canton, who graduated from the Shanghai American School last year, and who is now a student at Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has just been pledged to Alpha Delta Alpha fraternity, according to word received yesterday. Young Fisher was a prominent athlete at the local school and is said to be making a name for himself already at Coe.

* * *

Benjamin Lay, a young Eurasian, has been arrested in Hongkong charged with having burglarised the residence of Mr. S. E. Alderman and stealing $287 worth of silverware. Part of the loot was recovered from the Racecourse grandstand. He was traced through finger prints he left on the window sill.

* * *

Miss Elfrida Osmund became the bride of Mr. Alfred William da Roza in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Hongkong last week.

* * *

Sir Roderick Jones, Chairman and Managing Director of Reuters Service, is expected to arrive in Shanghai today.

* * *

Captain R. M. J. Martin of the Municipal Police, and Mrs. Martin, who have been visiting in England, have returned to Shanghai.

* * *

The death is announced in London of Mr. Percy Mould, Chief Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

* * *

Miss Helen Koozija and Mr. E. Parboni, Manager of the Italian Soap Factory, were married in Tientsin on last Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. Henry S. Waters of Swatow, formerly a student in the Shanghai American School, is completing his work in the Taft School at Waterbury, Conn., according to word received yesterday. He plans to enter Princeton next Fall.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emery have returned to Peking after an extensive inland trip through Kansu.

* * *

Mr. Joe Mannix, the well known American journalist, who recently visited in Shanghai, is now in Peking.

* * *

Mr. G. Luders de Negri, Consul-General for Mexico in China, sailed yesterday on the President McKinley for Hongkong. It is expected that the Mexican Consulate-General in the Crown Colony will be changed to Shanghai within the next future months and Mr. Luders will return here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baldwin sailed for Manila on the President McKinley yesterday on the first leg of a trip around the world. They expect to be absent from Shanghai about a year.

* * *

Col. and Mrs. Andrew Hero and family were passengers yesterday on the President McKinley for Manila.

* * *

Over 600 attended the second anniversary of the founding of the Shanghai Journalists' Club held yesterday at the Ningpo Association. Mr. Koo Kung-tseng, secretary of the club, presided and delivered the principal speech of welcome. A lengthy program of entertainment was staged.

* * *

Dr. C. T. Wang, Director of Sino-Russian Affairs, has returned from Loyang where he consulted General Wu Pei-fu. He has received a number of invitations from Japanese statesmen and it is understood that he will accept the invitations and proceed to the islands at an early date.

* * *

General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who has recently assumed the directorship of Manchurian Aeronautical Bureau, is establishing a factory for the construction of airplanes in Mukden for army use.

* * *

The Paoting clique is helping General Tang Tsai-li in securing full power from the Minister of Communication Wu Yu-lin, in policing the railways. The plan is to get all the necessary funds from the various railroads without reference to the ministry.

The Streets Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

their time and haven't sense enough to get themselves run over by their gasoline-eating successors. No one, looking at him, could ever again truthfully subscribe to the sentimental statement that the horse is a noble animal.

Near Shanse road. Young China being a little father to younger China. Perhaps one reason why Chinese babies live in spite of everything, and thrive amidst insanitary conditions that would kill a foreign infant in twentyfour hours, is because they get so much love. Not only the fathers and mothers of the Orient but the brothers and sisters and the cousins and the aunts, surround the babies with love and literally encompass them in an affection that is so strong it defies the death-devil to take the little ones away.

Behind the glass window, blurred with a twelve-months dirt and bearing all the evidences of the peregrinations of successive generations of flies, sat a six-year old boy holding in his lap the newest addition to an already large family. The baby, wrapped in his onion-like layers of clothing against the winter, was scarcely five months a resident of Shanghai or of any place for that matter. His little head, surmounted by a bright red satin hat, bore the same relation in size to the wadded mass below as does the eye to the overgrown potato. What he lacked in age and size, however, he made up in energy and interest.

Black baby-marble eyes never left the Canton bowl filled with a vile brownish liquid in which beef and fat floated sluggishly. From this bowl the six-year-old brother was feeding him with a spoon, bigger than the baby's hand. Did the baby like his chow? No foreign infant ever went after a bottle of milk more industriously than this precocious one pursued his soup. The little brother, holding the baby tight in his arms on his miniature lap, was earnestness itself. His expression of concern and pride was touching. The Chinese may not always inspire respect but they frequently ensnare our affections.

'Earthquakes' Topic Of Lecture Monday

"Earthquakes, Local and Otherwise" will be the topic of a lecture to be given by Dr. H. Chatley at the meeting of the Quest Society to be held tomorrow afternoon at the lecture hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road. The meeting, which begins at 5:30 p.m., will be open to the public. Mr. A. J. Hughes will take the chair.

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

cordially admit that the policeman thought I was asleep. It was a natural mistake for him to make. But I was only suffering from sore eyes."

After which Zee, still unreconciled, paid his $1 fine.

WHAT WOULD YOU?

Wong Taz visited one of the branch garages of the China Vehicle Co. and, after the usual preliminaries, became the lessee for eight hours of one of the company's most resplendent vehicles.

Eight hours subsequently, when it came time to check in, there was no sign of Wong or ricsha. At a reasonable allowance of time thereafter there was still no trace of either. And after an unreasonable period had flitted past the police were notified. A short time later—and this will probably aggravate Westa, who has lost a life-sized motor car—the missing ricsha was discovered. It had been parked in a patch of waste land, and was no longer resplendent—by reason of an absence of tires, upholstery and other fittings. Presently a detective found Wong luxuriating in a tea shop. Wong shrugged his shoulders philosophically and consented to accompany his escort to the police station.

Next morning, beneath the solemn regard of the Magistrate and Assessor, the prisoner preserved his philosophic calm. He had grown tired of lugging the ricsha about, he explained, passengers being scarce, so he had dragged it to an out—of—the—way place and stripped it of all saleable furnishings. The tires being gone, how could he bring the vehicle back to its stable?

Still unruffled, Wong was led away to the cloistral, in a manner of speaking, seclusion, of a cell in the Municipal jail, where for a month he can philosophise under ideal conditions.

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Whitelock Is On The Road To Recovery

Mr. W. Whitelock, who received injuries in the turbine explosion at the Riverside power plant that necessitated the amputation of a leg, was reported to be on the road to recovery at the General Hospital last night.

Mr. Whitelock received other injuries also but it was said last night that none of them are serious and that he is getting along very well now.

United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, Nov. 19, 1923, 3 p.m.

Cause No. 2282, Garza v. Garza. Motion for judgment by default. Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1852, Ping Kee v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. Motion on affidavit. Haskell and Moss; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 2318, Brandt v. Brandt. Motion for judgment by default. Fessenden and Holcomb; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

HEARING

Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial and Industrial Co. Ltd. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Shoop and Chalaire.

Good Crowd At Parisien Ball

A good sized crowd attended the first masquerade ball and fancy dress affair at the Hotel Parisien last night at which the new Parisien orchestra made their first official bow to the dancing public of the Settlement. Serpentine and fancy dress hats were distributed in liberal quantities to the merry throng.

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Zung Kee & Co.
Za Chong & Co.

BISHOP L. H. ROOTS TO BE SPEAKER ON THANKSGIVING

Services To Be Held In Holy Trinity Cathedral

The American Thanksgiving Day services this year will be held in Holy Trinity Cathedral at 11 a.m., according to announcement made by the committee yesterday. Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Episcopal Church Mission will be the speaker, and members of the American Company, S. V. C. will act as ushers. The Cathedral was obtained through the courtesy of Dean C. J. F. Symons.

The Consul-General will read President Coolidge's Thanksgiving Day proclamation, which will be received by wireless.

Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham is Chairman of the committee. Other members of the committee are as follows:

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, Judge, U. S. Court for China; Commander H. W. Browning, Senior Naval Officer Present. Captain V. Olsen, Commander, American Company, S. V. C., Reverend C. M. Drury, Pastor, Community Church; Reverend C. F. MacRae, representing American Church Mission; Reverend J. W. Lowrie, representing American Presbyterian Mission; Bishop L. J. Birney, representing American Methodist Episcopal Mission; Dr. W. T. Findley, President, American Association of China; Mr. V. G. Lyman, Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, President, American Woman's Club; Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman, Shanghai Branch, Far Eastern American Bar Association; Miss L. M. Wilkinson, secretary. Sub-Committees:

Place: Dr. J. C. McCracken and Mr. V. G. Lyman.

Flowers: (Mrs. Gardner Crane, Chairman of Flower Committee) American Woman's Club.

Music: Music Department of American Woman's Club.

Flag: Captain Olsen and Commander H. W. Browning.

Speaker: Consul-General Cunningham, Reverend C. M. Drury and Reverend C. F. MacRae.

General Program and Finance Committee: Mr. V. G. Lymar, Mrs. Gardner Crane and Dr. J. W. Lowrie.

Armed Robbers Escape With Silverware

Five robbers entered the gold and silversmith shop at 1219-20 Robison Road on Friday evening just before 6 o'clock and robbed the premises of silver ornaments and money totaling $350. One of the men held the inmates at bay with a pistol while the others ransacked the shop. While they were still in the shop one of the employees slipped out a rear door and blew a police whistle. The robbers fled when they heard the whistle, firing one shot in the shop before they ran.

Rev. Keyte Ends Addresses Here This Evening

The Rev. J. C. Keyte of Peking who since last Sunday has been delivering special addresses in Union Church will conclude the series today. This morning he will take for his subject "God is Love" and this evening "The Message of the Cross."

During the week-night services the attendances have been remarkably good and as this is the last opportunity Shanghai will have at this time of hearing Rev. Keyte it is expected a large crowd will be present. Visitors will be welcomed and shown to seats by the Door Stewards. Keyte has been not only interesting in all the subjects on which he has preached but he has been most convincing in his arguments.

Conradi Pulanin Freed In Slaying Of Soviet Legate

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, Nov. 16. — Conradi Pulanin, charged with the murder last May of M. Vorowsky, the Soviet delegate to the Lausanne Conference, has been acquitted.

Get Rid of the Torment of Rheumatism

No need to keep on suffering the torment and pain of rheumatism when Chamberlain's Pain Balm may be easily obtained at a small cost. Rub it on vigorously. It is very penetrating and soothing and quickly scatters congestion and the pressure that causes pain. Sold and recommended everywhere.

Europe's Problems Stand In Way Of Trade Revival

(Continued from Page 1)

tions. Thus it seems that each country is pursuing the most expensive methods and trying to find its own solution, whereas no solution can be found until the European countries, Britain and France in particular, work together instead of separately.

UTTER CONFUSION

In the meantime, Germany has simply gone from bad to worse, until at present that country is in utter confusion and anything may happen. Germany's trouble is also political; until she can settle her internal politics and establish a stable government, she cannot make adequate reparations. However, the collapse of passive resistance may be the beginning of the end of the German crisis and it now appears that Germany realises she must make satisfactory reparations. In fact, it is only with the cessation of passive resistance that France (and her allies) can be said to have finally won the war and Germany said to have finally acknowledged defeat. France has won out in the first phase of her Ruhr policy—her grip on the Ruhr is no longer a political question but is an accomplished fact—and she now enters upon the second phase, namely—economic penetration.

The situation in the Ruhr is far more difficult and complex than is generally realised. In the first place, there is the military force, comprising many thousand soldiers and all modern weapons of war, which stands firmly back of the occupation; Secondly, there is the Engineers Commission which is charged with the technical duties pertaining to the seized "productive pledges"; Thirdly, there are the military courts which are perhaps governed more by military expediency than by legal justice; and finally, there are the secret police who have proven to be a very effective weapon in beating down passive resistance and in forestalling organised opposition to the plans of the military authorities.

COMPLETE STANDSTILL

As a result of this occupation, the Ruhr has been brought to a complete standstill and production has ceased. The problem now before the occupation authorities is the revival of the Ruhr industries. France lacks the man power and technical skill to exploit the vast resources now at her command, but she will undoubtedly come to arrangements with the industrial barons for working the plants with German labor under her control. Thus it seems that the Ruhr will eventually be revived and the productive pledges made to produce. Regarding the talk of a Rhineland republic, it is said that the German people are against it, while France is rendering every assistance to that propaganda, and it is quite on the cards that something of the sort may result. In the meantime, it is a pretty safe bet that France will carry out her policy, be that what it may.

The smaller countries also have contributed their bit to the political confusion in Europe. Italy has demonstrated the fundamental instability of European relationships by her summary demands in the Italian-Greek crisis over Corfu and in the Italian-Jugoslav crisis over Fiume, while Turkey had previously accomplished the objects for which she held out so long; and Spain, not to be left out of the antics of the European countries, has had a revolution and a complete change in Government.

America, too, is inevitably drawn into this political mealstrom and is blamed on the one hand for not assisting Europe and on the other hand accredited for staying out. The proof of the pudding being the eating thereof, the national peace and prosperity in the United States speak for the wisdom of that Government. It is manifest that America will not and cannot assist Europe under present conditions.

From what has been briefly reviewed above, it is obvious that there can be no great trade revival in the near future. The business man who endeavors to envisage the probable trend of markets is advised to watch first the political situation in Europe, for restoration of confidence in the future of business will follow and not precede the restoration of confidence in governments. But it is too much to expect an immediate boom in business the moment the political atmosphere is cleared. Europe at present may be described as a very sick man suffering from chronic organic trouble, and politics as her high fever. After the fever has been conquered there must be a long period of convalescence.

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of Articles from our London Correspondent. Other articles will appear regularly.)

JEWS ASK FOR WORLD PARLEY ON PALESTINE

Race Congress Is Proposed By American Members Of Faith

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Oct. 16.—A resolution calling for the convention of a World Jewish Congress, "primarily in the interest of Palestine," was adopted by the American Jewish Congress at today's session. The World Congress, the resolution decreed, is to be democratically elected and is to represent the Jewish people of the world as a unit.

The executive committee was instructed to communicate with Jewish national and international organisations to urge the speedy convention of the World Congress.

A resolution also was adopted thanking Mr. David Lloyd George, war-time Premier of Great Britain, for "far-reaching vision in his handling of the Jewish problem."

Jurists To Study Rights Of League

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 16.—The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has telegraphed convoking the special committee of jurists instructed by the council to study the question of the interpretation of the Pact and other points of international law, to which the Italo-Greek difference gave rise.

BRANNIES For Children. Let them have two or three "Brannies" a day and they'll have no more troubles with their digestive system.
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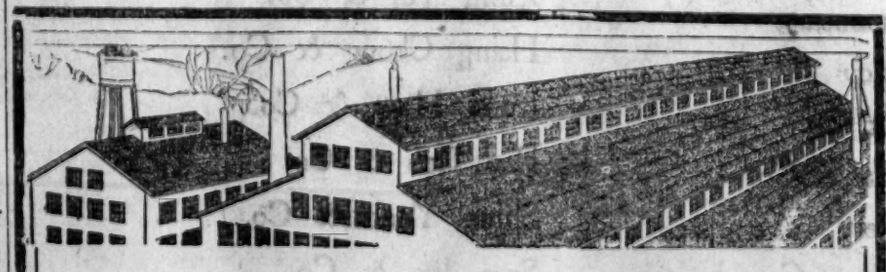

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RE144

Chang Hu Report Denied By Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 14.—A report appearing in the vernacular press, calculated to cause embarrassment to the parties concerned, that Mr. Chang Hu will succeed Mr. Chang Ying-hua as Director-General of the Currency Bureau, is officially denied.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 14.—It is reported that General Chi Hsieh-yuan in his capacity as Director-General of the Pukow Harbor Construction Bureau has intimated to the Government that he wishes the contract with the Banque Indas of this undertaking to be cancelled owing to the cessation of payments.

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Of particular satisfaction to discriminating men and women is the presence in our offices of a competent oculist, M. D. (Doctor of Medicine) for the diagnosis and treatment of your eye ailment. Also a licensed, registered optometrist of over 30 years' experience and a European Clinical Training for the prescribing of your glasses. If you feel that your eyes are needing attention you are invited to meet them at your earliest convenience.

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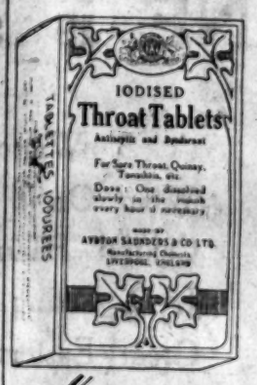

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In bottles of 50 tablets only.
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For all throat troubles and to prevent infection

A LONG FELT NEED

A need has long been felt for a really efficient throat tablet, one which, while soothing in its action on the delicate throat membrane, and possessing healing, curative, and inflammation-reducing powers of a very high order, also has the advantage of incorporating with its remedial virtues germicidal properties of unquestionable efficacy.

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In presenting AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS to the Medical Profession, and to the general public, Messrs Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd., the well-known English firm of manufacturing chemists, feel that they are offering something which, in no small degree, represents a marked scientific advance on anything that has gone before.

THE REASON FOR ITS SUPERIORITY

Iodine, extracted from sea-weed, is, as is commonly known, one of the most valuable healing and antiseptic agents known to modern science.

Until recent times its use had been almost wholly confined to external applications, and it has remained for Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd., after much carefully controlled research work in their finely-equipped Liverpool laboratories, to produce the IODISED THROAT TABLET now issued under the aegis of their name.

The chief virtue, then, of the tablet, although by no means the only one, lies in its therapeutically active Iodine content.

OLD-STYLE PREPARATIONS

While speaking in no derogatory terms of the numerous types of lozenges and pastilles that have from time to time appeared on the market, many of them quite excellent in their way, it is pertinent to add that none of them possess the important advantages secured by embodying Iodine as an essential ingredient of the formula.

AYRTON'S PREPARATION NOW UNIVERSALLY USED

Ayrton's IODISED THROAT TABLETS are now largely and successfully prescribed by physicians throughout the world, and the demand for them is constantly growing by reason of the personal recommendations of those who have benefited by their administration.

INDICATIONS FOR USE

The use of AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS is positively indicated in all cases of Sore and Ulcerated Throat, Hoarseness, Throat Catarrh, Quinsy, Tonsilitis, Laryngitis, Bronchial Catarrh, Incipient Cough, Inflammatory Conditions, etc., etc.

All these troubles rapidly yield to their beneficial influence.

THEIR ACTION

Pleasant to the palate, and allaying all irritation, each tablet, as it slowly dissolves in the mouth, releases, in harmonious combination with other fine-quality medicaments, a definite and specific quantity of the pure Tincture of Iodine to soothe, heal, and sterilize the inflamed area.

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As a highly efficient throat disinfectant when epidemics are rife, AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS indubitably excel any other preparation yet put upon the market.

No malignant disease germ can exist on a membranous surface that has been subjected to the peculiar antiseptic influences of these tablets.

Everyone should, as a measure of protection, carry a bottle on the person, ready for immediate use, especially during the prevalence of such diseases as Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.

SOURCES OF INFECTION

Danger of infection is encountered in all crowded places where the air is vitiated.

Sick rooms, tram-cars (street cars), railway carriages, waiting rooms, theatres, cinemas, indoor meetings, crowded department stores, etc. are all fruitful areas of infection.

In such instances an AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLET dissolved in the mouth every hour, or thereabouts, will suffice to hold infection at a safe distance.

WARNING

All cartons of the genuine and original AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS bear this trade mark:

The success achieved by AYRTON'S IODISED THROAT TABLETS has encouraged many imitations to appear upon the market. Purchasers should, in the interests of their own well-being, REJECT FEEBLE SUBSTITUTES

Each genuine tablet is embossed thus

WHERE OBTAINABLE

Ayrton's IODISED THROAT TABLETS may be obtained, in bottles of 50 tablets, at chemists and stores in all the principal cities throughout China.

Residents in the interior meeting with any difficulty in procuring supplies should write direct to:

GILBERT HOOPER & CO
9-A KIANGSE ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

MISSIONS, MISSION INSTITUTIONS, AND HOSPITALS, ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE UNDERSIGNED. GENEROUS TERMS GRANTED.

N.B.—Special bulk containers of 500 and 1000 tablets (not available to the public) can be supplied for use in hospitals.

GILBERT HOOPER & Co.
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9A, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

CP

COUPON

Send this coupon, together with 8 cents in stamps, to GILBERT HOOPER & Co., 9A, KIANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI, and a specimen tube of 6 Ayrton's Iodised Throat Tablets will be mailed Post Free.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CHINESE PROBE 'ATROCITIES' IN QUAKE ZONES

Mission Starts Inquiry On Alleged Killing Of Nationals

(Nihon Dempo)

Tokio, Nov. 17.—A committee composed of 16 Chinese gentlemen who have come over to Japan in order to make a first hand investigation into the alleged Oshimacho atrocities, in which the mass killing by Japanese young men of 172 Chinese laborers is involved, as well as into the reported illtreatment of Chinese refugees in various other places, having finished necessary arrangements with Mr. Sze, Chinese charge d'affaires in Tokio, are today to inspect not only important parts of the city, but also Oshimacho, Kameido, and Marashino, where it is alleged that many Chinese refugees have been illegally interned.

The party declare that they have hitherto entertained a gross misconception of the facts, which was due to the much exaggerated reports that are circulated in China, but since their arrival in Japan everything has become clear to them so that they feel it their duty to report on stark truths to their nation.

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Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each (issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1923 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next. A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By Order,

P. LEGENDRE

Secretary.

63384

All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

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3 Cents a Word Minimum Charge 60 Cents

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, flat in new apartment building Avenue Joffre, two rooms, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, central heat and hot water. Apply E. Suenson and Co., Ltd., Eastern Times Building, 30, Foochow Road. 63562 N. 21

TO LET, quiet and modern flats, with bathrooms, all sanitary, at 98, Avenue du Roi Albert, with or without board. T F. 222

TO LET, a whole unfurnished flat consisting of two large rooms, facing South, two small rooms, bathroom, kitchen, large verandah and servants' quarters. Rent to include light, tax, water and telephone. Telephone North 312. 63498 N 18

WITH American family, on Scott Road. Bedroom, modern bath, sitting-dining room, porch, kitchen. Tls. 40 including water, taxes. Reply P. O. Box 526. 63487 N 22

TO LET, Western district, in private family, with or without board, independent flat consisting of two well furnished rooms, with two private bathrooms, (geysers), and long verandah facing South. Apply to Box 881, THE CHINA PRESS. 63461 N 18

WELL furnished apartment, bathroom with geyser, Bubbling Well district, with breakfast, (dinner can be arranged). Apply to Box 858, THE CHINA PRESS. 63480 N 21

MODERN four room steam heated apartment to be taken over at cost of furniture and fittings. Down town. Servants' quarters, large sun porch, store rooms. Apply to Box 854, THE CHINA PRESS. 63474 N 18

SITUATIONS VACANT

STENOGRAPHER, foreign lady, wanted by American manufacturing Company. Permanent employment. Address to Box 886, THE CHINA PRESS. 63567 N 20

COMPRADORE wanted, Tls. 10,000 cash deposit, for growing and paying business. English speaking preferred. Apply to Box 884, THE CHINA PRESS. 63566 N 21

WANTED, trustworthy woman or girl to look after three children. Must speak French. Apply to Box 840, THE CHINA PRESS. 63432

REQUIRED, first class sundries shroff by old established hong. Must have first class connections only. Apply by letter stating full particulars to Box No. 871, THE CHINA PRESS. 63536 N 24

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To LET, shops, Avenue Joffre No. 337A, modern throughout. Apply E. Suenson and Co., Ltd., Eastern Times Building, 30, Foochow Road. 63562 N. 21

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Klukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

TO LET, one building of four stories, at 19-20 Avenue Edward VII. Apply to Hwa Dah Bank, 52 Rue Montauban. 63056

NEW building to let, with fine big wide rooms, convenient location, fresh air, suitable for offices. If interested please call at Yu Whu Petroleum Co. No. 203, Shantung Road, for arrangements. 63501 N 18

TO LET, from December 1st, two offices in central district and one godown in Chaoufoong Road. Apply 10, Yangtszepoo Road. T. F. 223

No. 45, Boone Road, further particulars apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63380 N 18

LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops Moderate rental. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, four or five roomed house, Western district. Will take over furniture. Reply to Box 872, THE CHINA PRESS. 63537 N 18

MISCELLANEOUS

TIFFINS and dinners served to non-residents. Special rate $40 Mex. Monthly. Real American home cooking. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 63551 N 27

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USED CARS

SIX cylinder Buick, five passengers, special body, fitted with rear windscreen, completely overhauled and repainted, four new tyres, mileage only 6,000. On view at Messrs. Honigsberg & Co., 40, Bubbling Well Road. Quick sale desired. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 881, THE CHINA PRESS. 63556 N. 20

FOR SALE: One Haynes six cylinder limousine, home built body, been used less than a year. Price when purchased gold dollars 4,000. Will accept Tls. 2,500 for cash. Address to Box 862, THE CHINA PRESS. 63491 N 20

STUDEBAKER roadster, done less than 8,000 miles, entirely owner driven, tyres almost new, for sale at best cash offer. Owner left for home. Apply to Box 866, THE CHINA PRESS. 63491 N 20

FORD, in good order, good tyres and spares, also seat covers. A gift for $400. Apply to Box 859, THE CHINA PRESS. 63485 N 18

FOR SALE: One Berliet Landaulet, Good working order, Excellent Bargain; price Tls. 500. Apply to Box 844, THE CHINA PRESS. 63448 N 27

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE: 34 Seymour Road, centrally situated in the residential part of Western district. House has four living rooms, six bedrooms and four bathrooms, large servants' quarters in the basement. Ideal residence for anyone desiring to be near town. Apply to China Realty Company, Limited, 24a, Kiangse Road. 63569

FOR SALE: 56, Route Ghisi, new well constructed residence of five living, five bed and two bathrooms, modern plumbing and sanitation. Area nearly four mow. Tennis lawn, hot house and garage. A bargain at Tls. 36,000. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 24a. Kiangse Road. Telephone Building. 63569

FOR SALE: as a going concern. Boarding house, fifteen well furnished rooms, nine bathrooms, opposite Race Course. Pays well. Price very moderate. Apply to Box 882, THE CHINA PRESS, or telephone West 1473. 63557 N. 20

FOR SALE: Recently built two-storeyed foreign residences on Scott Road, Northern district, five big rooms and four small rooms, tennis court, servants' quarters, kitchen. Modern plumbing. Near tram line. May be inspected any time. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15, Nanking Road. Tel. 65. No. 14

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG married couple, English, require furnished flat, or would share furnished house, or would occupy rooms with private family. Please state telephone number and terms. Address to Box 879, THE CHINA PRESS. 63554 N 18

WANTED, two or three furnished roomed independent apartment, business center preferred. Apply to Box 883, THE CHINA PRESS. 63558 N 21

YOUNG couple wants 15th, December, flat of two or three unfurnished rooms, kitchen and bath. Price must be moderate. Apply to Box 875, THE CHINA PRESS. 63545 N 21

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FOUR-ROOMED house, all conveniences, immediate occupation. Rent Tls. 14 Tracey Terrace Route des Soeurs. Enquire: Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat. 63482

No. 9, Ward Road, seven-roomed house. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63386 N 18

CORNER MacGregor & Baikal Roads, newly built four-roomed houses, with two attic rooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water and usual servants' quarters, etc. Rent Tls. 65. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63381 N 18

SEMI-FOREIGN houses, five rooms, near Range Road. Apply Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 63382 N 18

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WANTED by two bachelors, two or three rooms, with or without board, Western district, in private home only. Please apply stating terms to Box No. 876, THE CHINA PRESS. 63547 N 18

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UNFURNISHED attic containing two rooms and bathroom, (enamel bath). $25. Apply to Box 863, THE CHINA PRESS. 63493 N 18

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8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens Vacant with Board one large furnished room with bath room attached also one small room.

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To let with full board bedroom and sitting room with bath attached; also one small room. Telephone North 483.

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One large and one small room, connecting bathrooms, now vacant. 1084

ROOMS to let, with board, good furnished. 3, Astor Terrace, opposite Astor House Hotel. 63515

LARGE, sunny, room, private bath, (geyser). Best food in Shanghai. Real American home cooking. Unexcelled service. Telephone. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 63550 N 27

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FURNISHED rooms, bath, verandah attached, excellent board, $70 to 100 single, 100 to 150 per couple. 34, Haskell Road. 63336 N 20

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 63513

NEW house, newly furnished room or room and board, bath connections, all modern convenience. 210, Bubbling Well Road. Phone West 2603. 63528 N 18

TO RENT, one beautifully furnished double room, with bath suitable for married couple. Near French Park. Best American cooking. West 2202. 63535 N 18

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WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 1

1700 new U. S. Army pyramidal tents, made from heavy grade double filled canvas. Dimensions, 16 square feet, 11' high, when pitched and 3' walls. Capable of accommodating eight persons. Immediate shipment from San Francisco. For further particulars, address Box 878, THE CHINA PRESS. 63553 N 18

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SPECIAL wholesale prices. White Calico quality No. 677, 35" X 42 yards $16. Longcloth No. 500, X 40 yards $30. Nainsook N. S. K. O. 40" 12 yards $11. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., Sundries Department. 5th floor. 21, Jinkee Road. 63427 C

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 71

PERAMBULATOR for sale, best make, almost new, will consider best offer. Can be seen at A15, San Teh Lee, Paoshan Road, 7 o'clock every evening. 63522 N 21

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KNITTING WOOL $2.40 a pound. Best English Wakefield manufacture. Smooth, soft and warm. Offer only good during anniversary sale now on. The Wee-Wee Company, North Szechuen Road, near Range Road. 63500 N 18

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LOST: Black pointer dog, four years old, answers to name of "Blackie," lost from houseboat on Soochow Creek, near Kiangse Road. Reward. Finder please advice C. J. Langley, 35, Jinkee Road. Phone C. 1133. 63560 N. 21

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FETE OF TOYS TO BE HELD SHORTLY IN FRENCHTOWN

Municipal Hall To Be Transformed Into Alsatian Village

Elaborate preparations are being made by a group of workers in the French Concession for the holding next month of a novel sort of fair, which will make its strongest appeal to the children, but should enlist the interest and support of the adult community as well. The affair will be in the nature of an exposition of French toys and will partake strongly of the carnival idea as well.

The main hall of the French Municipal building is being enlarged for the occasion and is to be transformed into a beautiful Alsatian village to form a picturesque setting for the costumed youngsters who will be in attendance. This work is in charge of Mr. A. Nabias, artist and architect, and promises Shanghai a most attractive sight. There will be a public fountain and a green on which the villagers will dance, a tavern, bakery, butcher shop and other items of village make-up, including a post office where the children may write and post their letters to Santa Claus.

The exposition will open officially on December 15 and will continue until December 23. On December 12 at 5 p.m. there will be a preliminary opening for the children, all of whom are to attend in Alsatian costumes. Motion pictures will be taken of the scene at this time and will be screened for the delectation of the youngsters and adults during the official run of the fair.

The exposition proper will open at 3 p.m. December 15, when parents are invited to bring their children in costume. The stands and stalls will be opened at this time and sales will continue each afternoon from December 17 until the day before Christmas.

On the 16th there will be a children's fete from 3 to 5 p.m. for all children, whether in costume or not. Thereafter the fair will be open from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. each day, except the 22nd, when it will be open from 10 a.m. until noon and from 3 until 5 p.m. Another children's fete will be held on the 23rd as a closing feature, from 3 p.m. until 5 p.m. and the stalls will remain open until 7.

Tickets of admission will be 50 cents for adults and 30 cents for children, or books of five tickets may be bought for $2.40 for adults and $1.00 for children. Further details of the exposition will be given later.

Boilermakers In Britain End Strike

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 16.—A basis of settlement of the boilermakers' dispute, which began in April, was reached at a conference in Edinburgh yesterday evening. The terms of agreement are subject to ballot, after which resumption of work will be arranged.

Cheers and singing greeted the announcement of the settlement of this long drawn-out dispute.

Reprieve Granted Greek Army Chiefs

(Reuter's Service)

Athens, Nov. 16.—Following the intercession of the Liberal Party and the press on behalf of the condemned Greek officers, the Government has ordered suspension of the executions of General Leonardopoulos, General Gargalides, Major Avrambos and Major Nicolareas "until further notice."

Famous Russian Dancer To Star At The Carlton

The Carlton Cafe announced last night that they had engaged Xenia Maklezowa, the internationally famous prima ballerina for one week's engagement at the popular cafe, beginning Tuesday evening.

Mme. Malkezowa will be assisted by her dancing partner, D. Bines, and Serge Maklezowa, noted pianist, and will give four performances each evening beginning at 9:15 o'clock. The first performance will be given especially for diners at the cafe.

Mme. Maklezowa was leading dancer at the Russian Imperial Theater at Moscow, and has just completed an engagement in the United States where she was leading dancer at the Metropolitan Opera House, and prima ballerina with Serge de Diaghileff's Ballet Russe. New York newspapers were filled with praise at her dancing and gave her a number of complimentary criticisms. The usual $1 admission will be charged and no extra charges will be made for the feature program to be presented.

Princess Pat

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry 1914-1919. Lady Patricia Ramsay, Colonel-in-Chief of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry has written a Foreword to the official history of the Service Battalion of the Regiment, written by one of its officers, Mr. Ralph Hodder Williams, M.C. This history will be published in two volumes during the Autumn by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., now Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment which he was most instrumental in raising under such remarkable circumstances in August, 1914, contributes an Introduction. The narrative is illustrated by photogravure portraits of the Colonel-in-Chief, and of the six commanding officers, with a facsimile reproduction of the famous Color worked by Princess Patricia during the fortnight of mobilisation. In four years of active service on the Western Front, Princess Patricia's took part in nine major actions, and those are described in detail with the assistance of specially drafted large-scale maps. The edition will be limited and a prospectus and reservation order form can now be obtained from the publishers.

Engagement

WHITE-PORTER

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Muriel White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, to Mr. E. J. A. Porter, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Porter of 'Kerral,' Epsom, Surrey.

Glass Works Busy On Far East Orders

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 16.—Glass-works in Belgium have lately received very important orders from China and Japan and are enjoying unprecedented prosperity.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 16.—The Paris-London cross rate is quoted today at: £1—81.87.

MORTON HOSPITAL

Special Attention to Surgical Diagnosis. Radium for Cancer, and Modern Treatment for Diabetes.

1055 PINE STREET, San Francisco Cal. U. S. A.

GIRL TELLS STORY OF SHOOTING IN HOSPITAL

Alleges Samuel Vaughan Shot Her Without Reason

Propped up among the pillows of her bed in the General Hospital the Chinese girl Ah Meu yesterday gave her evidence of how she alleges she was shot by Samuel C. C. Vaughan before Magistrate G. W. King of the British Police Court. Mr. E. T. Maitland was present to prosecute for the police and Mr. K. E. Newman for the prisoner.

The girl was weak and unable to leave the hospital to give her evidence, but told her story in a clear voice. It was said yesterday that she would recover.

Ah Meu said that she had known Vaughan, an employee of the Shanghai Waterworks, for three or four months, and had never had any trouble of any kind with him. On November 1, she said, Vaughan asked her to go to the Bubbling Well, but as it was after 10 o'clock at night she told him it was too late.

She did not have an appointment with Vaughan on the night of the shooting, she said, merely going to the Chinese restaurant as usual. When Vaughan saw her come in, she continued, he came toward her with a pistol in his hand and said, "Do you know what this is for? Are you scared?" Then he shot her, she said, and she fell to the ground.

Under cross-examination the girl said that Vaughan had asked her to marry him but that she had refused as he already had a wife. The case was then continued until Monday afternoon.

Chinese Girl Attempts To End Her Own Life

A Chinese girl, who attempted to end her own life by jumping out of a window to the ground, was found lying in an alleyway back of Thibet Road early yesterday morning after she had laid in the alleyway all night.

The girl had been accused of stealing some clothing that had disappeared, according to the story she told Chief Inspector McKenzie, and became so discouraged at the charge that she decided to commit suicide. She threw herself from a balcony window and sustained injuries which still cause her retention in the Shantung Road Hospital. It is thought she will recover.

Call West 189 Ford Hire Service

Correspondence

The following letter in appreciation of the American Red Cross (which conducts its membership drive beginning Tuesday) has been sent by the local Russian church:

The Orthodox Confraternity St. Epiphany
Office 235 Avenue Foch
Tel. W. 2219

China Central Committee,
American Red Cross,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, November 6, 1923.

Dear Sir: The Board of Directors of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity has the honor to advise you that, owing to your liberal financial assistance, it was able to open, on October 8, a Dispensary to aid the poor and suffering Russians in Shanghai.

As is well known to the Shanghai Public the greater majority of the Russians are living under extreme adverse conditions in Chinese houses where sanitation does not exist. This together with the lack of necessary nourishment causes much disease and sickness.

There is no human suffering which would fail to appeal to the feelings of the generous American people and the founding of this Dispensary proves once more the Christian compassion of your great Nation.

On behalf of the Fraternity we take the liberty to express our most sincere thanks for your great act of charity and to assure you that we shall never forget the kindness displayed by America towards our Nation in distress; and hope to be able to prove our gratitude at some future date.

We are, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) D. Kesenoff,
President of Orthodox Confraternity.

New Turk Envoy To London Named

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 16.—The Turkish newspapers announce that Yussuf Kemal Bey, the former Commissary of Foreign Affairs at Angora, has been appointed Ambassador in London.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Coulter, Miss Coulter, Mr. T. H. Cobb.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoggard.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Amoy: Messrs. V. N. Pechatkin, F. H. Kales, Mrs. C. E. Sv; for Hongkong: Mrs. Longworth.

Per C.N. s.s. Liangchow for Chefoo: Messrs. C. M. Hayes, H. H. Donald, H. Lin, two sisters; Tientsin: Miss Easton.

Per K. M. A. s.s. Kaiping for Chinwangtao: Mr. Haulotte, Miss Raikairch, Mrs. and Miss Barkus.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley for Hongkong: Miss J. Cadna, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Stuart, Master A. Stuart, Mrs. U. Yuk Chi, Miss U. Mr. and Mrs. He Wai-tong, Mr. and Mrs. Rai Hoi-shan, Mrs. Rai Hong Kee, Mr. and Mrs. Tong Hwa-suen, Mrs. Kan, Mr. Kan Ning Hsien, Mr. and Mrs. Chau Siu Ki, Misses Tsun Nin and Chak Nin Chau, Mr. and Mrs. Young Tso-ngai, Miss K. Rapp, Messrs. A. R. Burt, P. Sze Wing, C. S. Wong, Wong Wen-yue, M. Haguenouer, C. Freschen, Lu Moi-sung, Phen Ching-wu, Kan Kun-sar, Au Chiu, W. A. Suermandt, J. H. Law, G. Lu-ders, J. M. Dyer, Fung Fat-long, Tsung En-lien, Chou Po-ven, M. A. Rozolk, N. Plomby, S. J. Burn; for Manila: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Richerson, Mrs. E. S. Clark, Masters Admont and Wilson Clark, Miss E. J. Weaver, Mrs. B. Rosenfeld, Mrs. F. Otis Baker, Mrs. M. Lange, Capt. C. A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, Col. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, Miss E. K. and Master Hero, Miss Brudenell Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. and Master Cox, Mrs. E. M. and Miss A. M. Hand, Mrs. N. M. Saleby, Capt. and Mrs. N. M. Saleby, Capt. and Mrs. B. C. Grant, Misses Mary and Zenia Southard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Mrs. Bessie and Master H. Matton, Mrs. Barbara Glasscock, Mrs. A. H. Sunderland Mrs. H. Edwards, Mrs. C. S. Merriam, Mrs. R. J. Halpin, Mrs. Robert Springer, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Bowler, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss B. Kimbel, Mrs. L. Ferrier, Mrs. Jwan Hughes, Miss Margaret Hughes, Messrs. E. M Hanson, John C. Omstad, Lien Ying-chiu, F. T. Smith, L. S. Moon, Lee Yee.

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Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen fom Ningpo: Father Frost.

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Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow and ports: three Naval ratings.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow and ports: Messrs. C. Johnston, Mells, L. Schrag, J. P. Kobe: Mrs. E. Nicoll, Mr. F. Clader.

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Revised up to date; contain the latest changes in the location of stations; show all the main and subordinate lines; names of the stations as well as those of the places within hundred miles on both sides of the lines printed in Chinese and English; equally as good as maps of the provinces through which the lines pass; beautifully printed in colors.

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Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

Twenty Cigarettes to the Package

NEW AUTUMN FICTION

A SON AT THE FRONT *by Edith Wharton*

In this novel Mrs. Wharton has combined the memory of her war work with the genius which has put her among the leaders of American Novelists. The result is a story, a character-study, a reflection of the greatest moments of history, in feeling and technique far above the greatest of her novels **$4.00**

BUTTERFLY *by Kathleen Norris*

Kathleen Norris's deft pen pictures vivid contrasts: "Butterfly" emphasizes sharply the truth that happiness is to be found in simple things, which is the backbone of Mrs. Norris's creed. **$4.00**

NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET *by Peter B. Kyne*

A Romance of California and the South Seas by that upstanding Californian who wrote Cappy Ricks, Kindred of the Dust and The Pride of Paloman **$4.00**

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As a writer of stories Mr. Galsworthy has attained that eminence which he holds as a playwright and a novelist. This collection of recent tales shows once more that he stands with the great masters of this form of fiction **$4.00**

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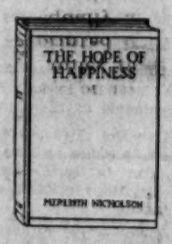
The main theme of Mrs. Diver's new novel is a difficult marriage, aggravated by over-long separation, by after-war Indian conditions, and the entirely opposite feeling of husband and wife for India. To a resident of the East it is a story of compelling interest.... ... ... **$5.00**

HOPE OF HAPPINESS *by Meredith Nicholson*



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OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE WITH THE FINEST SELECTION OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN CARPETS IN TOWN, MARKED AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Bissell's Grand Rapid Ball Bearing Carpet Sweeper.
Nickel fittings.
Price **$15.50**

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Absolutely reliable
Price **$21.50**

The "Ronsard" Reversible Rugs. British make very nice for Bedside Rugs, or Occasional Rugs in any Room.

Smart Oriental Designs Ground Colourings of Red, Blue, Green, Brown and Old Rose.

Size 24 inch by 48 inch
Price **$7.50** each

Size 36 inch by 66 inch
Price **$14.50** each

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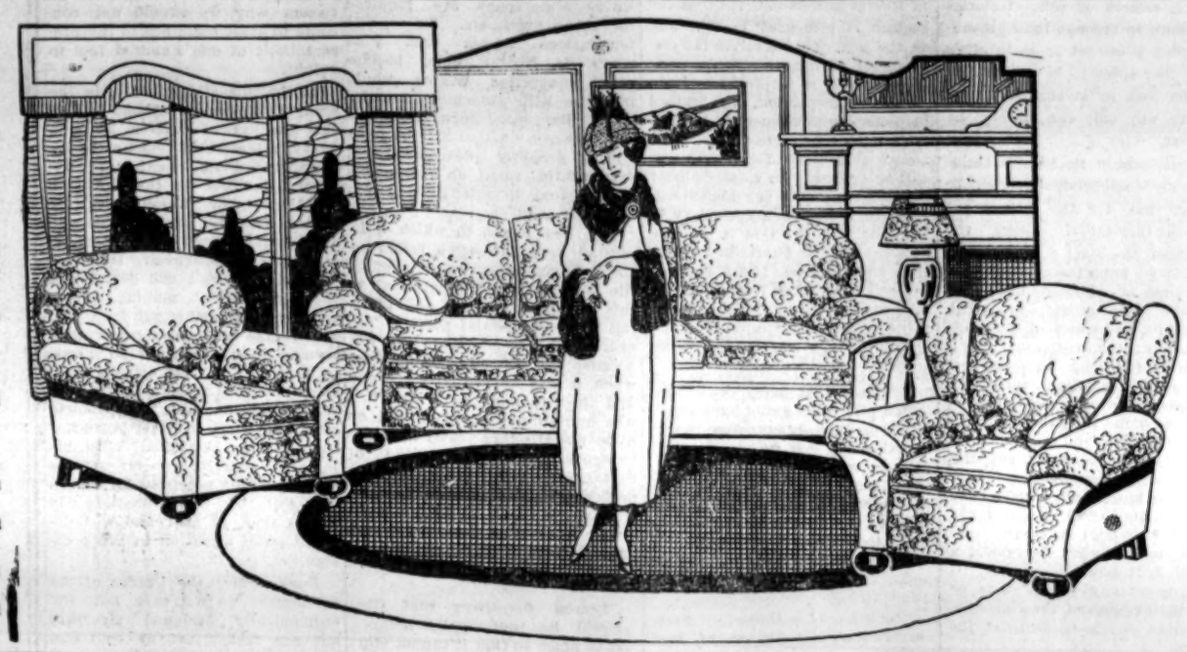

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Curly Centre, with Plain Border. Stocked in Plain Black, and Plain Blue, and is very useful as a Fire Side Rug.

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The "Bagdad" Reversible Rug with Fancy Oriental Designs on both sides.

Colorings Red, Green, Blue and Brown Mixtures.
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For large halls, churches, etc.
Size 25 x 13 inch
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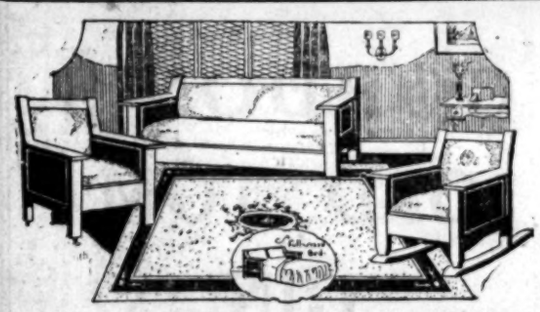

Axminister Carpeting width 27 ins. best English manufacture. Thick heavy Pile, and noted for its splendid wearing qualities. Plain colours in red, green, brown and dark blue.
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Axminister Carpeting the world famous make British manufacture, Plain centre in red, green and blue with Grecian key border on both sizes, width 36 ins.
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"Doric Cord" Carpeting 27 ins. wide. Best British manufacture suitable for Carpets in offices or any very rough wear. Plain Colours red, green, brown and blue.
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Carpets made to order by our own Tailors.
Workmanship of highest standard.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

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BRUSSELS SQUARES. British Make. Size 9ft. by 10 ft. 6 ins. red, blue, old rose and fawn grounds with border to match.
Price **$79.50** each

BRUSSELS SQUARES. Suitable for Dining or Drawing Rooms. A good varied selection in Oriental and Floral Designs, with all round borders to match.
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BRUSSELS SQUARES. British made, in specially selected designs for Dining and other Rooms, nice floral and Oriental designs, ground colourings of red, blue, green and fawn
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VELVET PILE CARPET SQUARES, the Ideal Carpet for use in China. Red and Blue Ground with Rich Turkey designs. All Round Borders
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Size 10 ft. 6 ins. by 13 ft. 6 ins. **$165.00** each

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AXMINSTER CARPETS. Best British make allover and Oriental designs. red, green, blue and brown mixtures, with borders to match.
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We have just received a shipment of good quality Indian Carpets of the well known Mirzapore make. These carpets are specially suitable for bed rooms. drawing rooms and sitting rooms. In nice light colourings beautifully blended.

Size	9 ft.	by 10 ft. 6 inch	Price	**$105.00**
„	9 „	„ 12 „	„	**125.00**
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BRUSSELS STAIR CARPETING. British make. Good strong hardwearing quality. Stocked in four different designs, with borders on hoth sides. Oriental and floral effects, Prevailing eolours red, green, brown, and blue.
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DORIC CORD STAIR CARPETINC. The Carpet that can be recommended for hard wear. Plain grey centre, with borders of red, green, helio, blue and black.
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The magic removal af enmeshed hairs, without winding them on a brush to be afterwards clipped and pulled off by hand, comes by a powerful suction released by a graduated nozzle, the rim or lips of which have enough variation to break the usual sealing to the rug. The result—new entirely in the industry—is a truly remarkable cleaning whereby both heavy embedded dirt and enmeshed hairs and litter are lifted and lodge nowhere in the machine except in the dust bag.

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No high speed brushes to be cleaned or to unduly wear the rugs.
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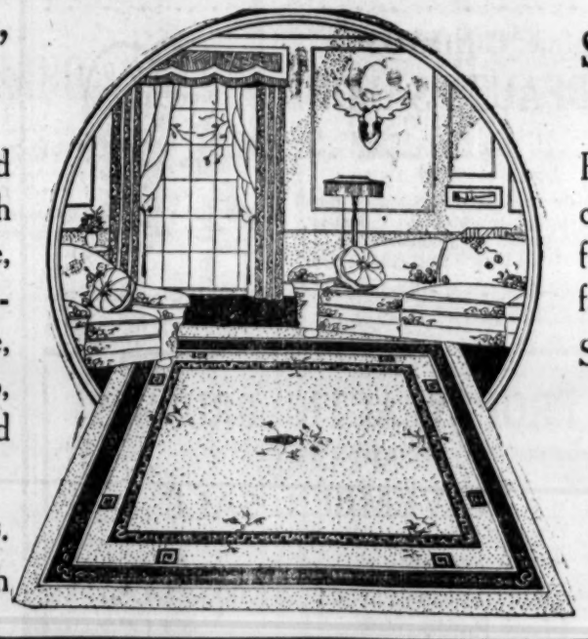
The "Berkeley" Rug

A very strong and serviceable Rug, with a corded appearance, with diamond design in Red, Blue, Green and Helio, with plain coloured borders.
Size 27 ins. by 54 ins.
Price **$12.50** each



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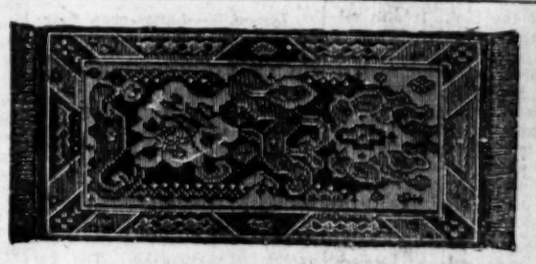
Size 4 ft. by 2 ft.
Price **$13.50**
„ 4'-6" x 2'-3"
Price **$16.50**
„ 5' x 2'-9"
Price **$21.50**



Axminister Rugs, British manufacture, exceptionally good designs in Oriental style, well blended colours. Designs worked in shades of red, green, brown and blue. Heavy thick pile, Fringe at both ends. Superior finish.
Size 27 ins by 54 ins. Price **$14.50** ea.

The "Bedford" Velvet Rug, beautiful floral designs that will tone with any other colouring. Good Quality British make, and will give every satisfaction in wear and appearance.
Size 25 ins. by 53 ins. Price **$10.50** ea.

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TERMS CASH — "WAYLOO CORNER" — NO CREDIT

NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

Six Lessons From The Earthquake And Fire.

BY R. E. MOSS.
(Vice-President, Truscon Steel Company of Japan)

ON the occasion of a disaster like the earthquake and fire of Sept. 1st, in which the loss of life and property destruction was greater than has occurred from any similar causes during recorded human history, after the living have been cared for and the dead disposed of, it is incumbent on all thinking men—particularly those qualified by professional training and experience—to give careful thought to ways and means of minimizing such losses should an earthquake and conflagration of equal magnitude be repeated.

Having been responsible for the design of several hundred structures in the earthquake zone, it is natural that I should take advantage of this unprecedented opportunity to study the effect of the quake and fire on various types of building construction and I desire to set forth my view of the lessons to be learned from the behaviour of various types of construction during the earthquake and fire, not as being in any sense final but rather for the purpose of forming the basis of further discussion, by which means alone we may derive the maximum of benefit and acquire the maximum of knowledge regarding the proper design of structures to be erected in an earthquake zone.

In the first place I desire to state that my observations lead me to believe that, aside from causing settlement in the cases of buildings built on soft ground with insufficient foundations, very little damage was done by the vertical movement of earth during the quake but that the greater part of the damage was done by horizontal movement. The action of the horizontal movement in destroying or damaging buildings may be stated in non-technical words as follows: A violent and sudden horizonal movement occurs in the earth and is transmitted to the foundation of the building the extent to which the movement of the earth is transmitted to the foundation depending on the type of foundation, which I shall discuss later. The inertia of the upper portion of the building tends to make it stay in its original position and the walls, columns and partitions are suddenly called upon for the strength necessary to overcome this inertia and move the building in the direction of the quake.

Successive shocks follow, each moving the foundation horizontally, forward and backward, the walls, columns and partitions having to perform the work of moving that part of the building that is above them with each horizontal movement of the earth. As the walls, columns and partitions of each floor have only to do the work of moving that part of the building which is above them, be resisted by the walls, columns and partitions of the first floor will be called upon to resist forces greater than those which must be resisted by the walls, columns and partitions of the second floor; and that the forces to be resisted by the walls, columns and partitions of the second floor will be greater than those of the third, etc., these forces decreasing from a maximum at the foundation to nothing at the roof. It also follows that the greater the weight of the floors and roof, the greater will be the work to be done by the walls, columns and partitions. If the combined strength of the walls, columns and partitions at any floor level is great enough to resist the forces to which it is subjected, they will stand; if not, they will fall, either wholly or partially.

In Marunouchi the greatest damage is usually found between the second and third floors and the question naturally arises as to why the greatest damage is not in the first floor if that is where the greatest forces are to be resisted. The answer is that the walls of the first floor are usually made of well laid stone and are strong enough to do the work that they are called upon to do, that is to move the part of the building above them. But the walls of the second and higher floors, being made of brick or terra cotta which are much weaker materials, are in some cases not strong enough to move the part of the building above them. In such cases the maximum damage is usually observed just above the junction of the stronger and the weaker wall material.

If the foregoing reasoning is correct, two important lessons follow.

Lesson 1.—Floors and roofs should be made as light as it is possible to make them, without sacrificing other equally important qualities, such as fire-proofness, permanence, etc.

The reason for this is, of course, that if floors and roofs are light the walls and columns will have less work to do in moving them.

Lesson 2.—Walls and columns should be made strong enough to do the work which they will some day be called upon to do: that is, to move the weight of the whole construction above them.

This should be a matter of design and not simply a question of proportioning columns to carry the vertical weight of the structure and then filling in between columns with brick and glass.

Referring to Lesson 1; of the jobs that I have investigated, no building of the reinforced concrete hollow joist construction has failed, the most serious damage that I have observed being in the cases of the seven story Hoshi Drug Co. Building where the long span concrete girder over the main show window, as well as some of the interior columns, are cracked. The design of this building, however, violates Lesson 2 in that the front, up to the second floor level, is nearly all glass and has not sufficient strength properly to transmit the horizontal forces above referred to. There are two exceptional circumstances connected with the design of the Hoshi Building which no doubt contributed to its partial failure. First, the building was originally built four stories high and, several years later, raised to seven. It was built in three separate sections, not strongly connected together below the fourth floor. In spite of all this, the building successfully resisted the earthquake shock and the subsequent fire and can be repaired and put back into use at a comparatively small expenditure. I understand that the building is to be destroyed. In my opinion this is justifiable only because it is in the way of the city planning scheme and not because the building is unsafe.

In Tokio, the six story Okawa Tanaka Building; the five story Kuhara Mining Co. Building, the four story Seiyukai Building and the six story Tos Milling Co. Building, as well as many others, all successfully withstood the shock with no apparent damage. In Yokohama, the five story Y. M. C. A. Building; the four story Russia Asiatic Bank; the four story Iwai & Co. Building; the three story Kotobuki School Building and several others successfully withstood the shock, the only damage being from fire. The floors of all these buildings were of hollow joist construction, the average dead weight of which is about sixty pounds per square foot. The buildings of the Nihppon Electric Co. and the Tokio Electric Co., as well as the Nagai Building, all of which failed, violated the principles of both Lessons 1 and 2, in that the floors were heavy, averaging perhaps one hundred and twenty pounds per square foot in weight, while the walls were either of glass or soft brick work.

Following the reasoning above outlined, and keeping in mind the method by which buildings are destroyed or damaged by an earthquake from observations of the buildings that stood as well as those that failed we reach:—

Lesson 3.—Large open floor spaces unsupported by walls and partitions should be avoided wherever possible and, when necessary, special precautions should be observed in the design of the walls and columns.

The reason for this is that when floor spaces are large it is difficult to provide sufficient wall strength to move the weight of the floors during an earthquake. The behaviour of the Marunouchi Building during the earthquakes of 1922 and 1923 admirably illustrates this principle. In 1922 the building was under construction and all of the interior partitions that had been built were made of hollow tiles, which may be considered almost worthless for the purpose of resisting earthquake shocks. Practically the whole work of moving the weight of the vast expanse of floors had therefore to be done by the steel columns and the outside walls which were not strong enough for this work and considerable damage resulted. The building was subsequently strengthened by removing the hollow tile partitions and substituting partitions of concrete and cement plaster, by direct steel bracing and by strengthening the columns. The effect of this was to reduce the large floor areas into small units, each supported as to horizontal movement by strong partitions. This process so greatly strengthened the building that the damage was less during the 1923 earthquake than was caused by the much smaller earthquake of 1922.

The wrecked buildings of the Nippon Electric Co., the Tokio Electric Co. and the Yokohama Rubber Co. all come under this category. All of these buildings had large expanses of heavy floors and roofs with only columns to move all of this weight horizontally during an earthquake. In future, owners of such factories will have to arrange their manufacturing processes so as to allow their floor space to be cut up into smaller unit by strong partitions. In this way only can safety be assured.

In the case of steel frame buildings, my observations lead me to believe that, for the purpose of resisting horizontal shocks, the design of the steel columns is of secondary importance and that regardless of whether the steel columns are strong or weak practically the whole of the work of resisting the horizontal shock (that is, of moving the upper portion of the building when the foundation moves) must necessarily be done by the masonry walls and not by the steel columns. The following reasoning supports these observations: Steel columns, no matter how strong, always have a certain amount of elasticity and when a (vertical) column is suddendy called upon to resist a violent horizontal movement, it must necessarily deflect more or less, the amount of the deflection depending on the stiffness of the column.

Now, no matter how small this deflection is (if there is any deflection at all) the work of resisting the shock, that is, of moving the upper portion of the building, must necessarily be at once taken up by the masonry walls because the masonry walls are in intimate contact with the steel columns on all sides and are always, necessarily, stiffer than the columns. Once more, observation supports theory. The Nippon Oil Co. and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Buildings have columns as strong as any I have ever seen, having been specially designed to resist earthquakes, but the walls of these buildings suffered more damage than did the walls of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co. Building, the Marunouchi Building and others in the same vicinity which were designed and detailed in a much lighter manner. The extent of the damage seems to depend entirely on the strength of the walls and not on the design of the structural steel.

Observation on the behaviour of different kinds of all material seems to show that well laid stone suffered very little—witness the Mitsubishi Bank, the Industrial Bank and the first floor of the Marunouchi Building and Nippon Oil Building. The behaviour of brick walls seems to depend entirely on the workmanship and quality of the brick and mortar and it is significant that old brick work stood much better than new, showing how the quality of workmanship has deteriorated in recent years. In Yokohama, practically every brick structure came down and large numbers of people were killed as they collapsed. In Tokio, where the shock was less severe, brick buildings generally stood if of first class workmanship. Terra cotta suffered severely as did hollow tile in partitions. Reinforced concrete walls, where well executed, came through with practically no damage, as witnessed by the fact that in Yokohama, of all the buildings that now remain standing, at least 75 percent are of reinforced concrete.

In my opinion, architects should design walls to secure the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight, always bearing in mind that every pound of weight must be moved by the strength of the structure with every earthquake shock. Reinforced concrete seems to be the material best adapted to this exacting condition, whether used in wall bearing or skeleton construction, but it must be properly designed and honestly executed.

While on the subject, a word on the method of specifying concrete mixtures may not be out of place. The usual method is to specify by volume of contents, for example, one part of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of gravel or crushed stone. If measured as packed by the manufacturer, a cubic foot of cement weighs about 95 English pounds. If the same cement is emptied into a box and turned over once or twice with a spade, a cubic foot may not weigh over seventy five pounds. A 1-2-4 mixture with ninety five pounds per cubic foot of cement will make good concrete but a 1-2-4 mixture with seventy five pounds of cement per cubic foot is very much weaker and will produce a concrete which is practically worthless in reinforced concrete structures.

When we consider that the practice of measuring cement by loose volume has been the rule rather than the exception in Japan, we marvel that reinforced concrete came through the recent ordeal with the remarkable record that it did. Architects should always specify cement in concrete by weight and should see that the cement is measured in this way on the job. This involves the employment of honest reliable contractors and it involves a rigid system of inspection, by trained inspectors who cannot be bought, on every construction job. To secure this kind of inspection, it will be neccssary to employ higher grade men and to pay higher salaries than has been customary in the past. To do this it may be necessary for architects to increase their scale of fees. If this is found to be the case, the fees should be increased fearlessly for only by so doing will the true interest of the building owner and the public be served.

I believe that many buildings, which otherwise would have stood, were wrecked because poor workmanship allowed failure to start at some weak column or wall, thus throwing additional strain on the adjacent parts and allowing failure to proceed progressively until the whole came down.

All this might be summarised as:—

Lesson 4.—Honest, first class workmanship is of supreme importance and it is the duty of every Architect, Contractor and Building Owner to see that he gets it.

With regard to foundations, the evidence seems to indicate that buildings on strong pile foundations received more horizontal shock than did buildings on the so called floating type of foundation, but greater vertical settlement is observed in the case of foundations of the latter type. In the case of buildings on floating foundations there is probably a considerable amount of slipping between the foundation and the earth directly beneath it, which would reduce the amount of horizontal motion in the building foundation. The crushing of side walks around buildings is evidence of this slipping. If this is correct, it would naturally follow that all foundations in the same building should be connected together with connections strong enough to make all parts of the foundation act and move together. This means that no more buildings should be designed with isolated column foundations.

Keeking in mind the violence of the horizontal shocks, prudence would also dictate that no spliced piles, that is, piles driven one above the other and connected together with dowel pins or wood splice plates, should be allowed.

Generally I would be inclined to favor the floating type of foundation whenever the character of the soil is such that this type can be used without danger of serious settlement. If the soil is not good enough for this, piles should unquestionably be used. Regardless of the type used, the building should be designed to

Lesson 5.—All parts of the foundation of every building should be connected together with connections strong enough to make the various parts act and move together.

The partial failure of the Fifteenth Bank Building in Yokohama may be laid to this cause. All of the center columns were not connected to the outside walls and the horizontal displacement of the foundations was not uniform.

An exception to this rule is the one story factory building for foundries and machine shops where wide spans are required for crane ways, etc. To connect foundations across such wide spans is impracticable, besides which connection beams would interfere with machine foundations, pits, etc. Such buildings should be of steel with light roofs and, if properly designed, will successfully resist an earthquake shock equal in intensity to the shock of Sept. 1.

The last lesson to which I desire to invite attention refers to the behavior of common roofing tile (Kawara). A great deal of this fell down, killing and injuring large numbers of people. The greatest injury occurred, however, because the tile was not in place when it was needed to resist fire and the rapid spread of the fire was due to sparks which fell on wood roofs, either partly of wholly exposed through slipping of roof tiles. The loss of life and property, by fire, was unquestionably many times as great as it would have been had every roof tile remained in place, and the lesson here is very obvious.

Lesson 6.—Every roof tile should be individually secured in place so that it cannot slip during an earthquake.

The ordinary roof tile failed utterly and roof construction for dwelling houses, etc. should be revised by law to prohibit the use of the small wooden shingles that are commonly used under roof tile. Here, too, Lesson 1 should not be forgotten. Many buildings collapsed which would have stood had the roof construction not been loaded down with great weights of dried mud and heavy tile. To resist earthquakes and fire, asbestos tile and slate are infinitely superior to clay tile.

With regard to the question of the maximum height of building to be allowed in future, there is already a great deal of talk about limiting height to two or three stories. I regard this as unreasonable for the simple reason that buildings of all heights up to eight stories successfully withstood the earthquake force. Many buildings only one or two stories high failed. Height, within the reasonable limit of one hundred feet already established by the Building Code, apparently had nothing to do with it. The proper procedure is: first, to recognise the forces to be resisted; second, to design all structure to resist these forces and, last but not least, to see that the workmanship is of the quality planned and specified by the architect. We should recognise walls as being an integral part of the structure, not simply an ornamental dress to be hung on after the structural part is finished, and make our designs accordingly. We should aim to make our structure as nearly monolithic as possible, remembering that where different kinds of material join, we usually have a place of weakness and therefore of danger. Witness the facing tiles dislodged from walls all over the city, bricks separated from the steel framing of the Palace Hotel, etc. and compare these to the monolithic Okawa-Tanaka and Kuhara Mining Co. Buildings. If we follow this procedure I see no reason why we should not continue to erect buildings to the present limit of one hundred feet in height.

In the immediate future, in the study of methods of design and in the drafting of revised building codes, attention is very apt to be concentrated on earthquake resisting qualities to the exclusion of other equally, if not more, important features, such as fireproofness, permanence, and cost. Destructive earthquakes are rare visitors but fire, rust and decay, and the necessity of making every commercial structure pay for itself, are things that are always with us and they should by no means be forgotten. If all owners could afford to build structures like the the Mitsubishi Bank, the problem would be easy, but this is, unfortunately, not the case. With billions of yen in property values destroyed, the necessity for economy will be more pressing in future than in past and will demand strict attention in every design.

Fortunately, the lessons of the earthquake do not rule out the economically designed structure but are rather to the contrary. They tell us, for instance, to avoid all unnecessary ornamentations because it is dangerous when it breakes off and falls down and also because it loads the structure with additional weight which the walls and columns must move. They tell us to avoid all attempts at massive effects but to make our structures light and strong which will also make for economy.

I do not believe that architects will continue to design large steel frames structures in Tokio. They resist earthquakes very well when the walls are properly designed and built as an integral part of the structure but many steel frame buildings which came through the earthquake intact were so damaged by the fire that will have to come down. Unless such structures are properly fireproofed to withstand both the earthquake and the fire, they will probably fail. If fireproofed with concrete, they are uneconomical when compared with the straight reinforced concrete design. The field for structural steel in Japan will be limited to buildings which do not require fireproofing and this field will necessarily be comparatively narrow.

These are some of the lessons as I see them and are submitted to all who are interested, not as being conclusive but for whatever they may be worth.

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Chinese Government Finances

A Study Made By A Committee Of The American Chamber Of Commerce, Peking

GROUP 5 (TABLES N. O. P.)

This Groups assumes the complete Subordination of domestic Debts to those owing to foreigners with the exception of the 3rd Year, 4th Year, and 11th Year Domestic loans, which are secured, as stated before, on the German, Austrian and Russian Boxer Indemnity Funds. Htavy reductions are also estimated, as shown below. Table D. is eliminated and Table G. is increased by the amounts in Table D. Table N represents the adjusted Table I. Table O shows the service on a 20-year, 8% loan (amoritization 1923-43) of $375.000.000 which loan would include all Domestic unsecured loans and debts except the 3rd, 4th and 11th year loans which, as explained, are secured on the existing Customs revenues.

The amount of this proposed loan is arrived at by taking the figure explained under Table J, $330,000,000, and adding to it the Consolidated Debt Service loans, $166.721.745,1 making a sub-total of $496.721.745. From this deduct $136.512.000, representing deductions from various par values as per list below:

	Reductions
$90.000.000 Loan	
8% ($40 millions given Japanese for overdue interest) Chinese Bankers received (face value) ..... $41.800.0000 to cover 35.103.000	$ 6.697.000
Balance of $14.200.000 take at 50 (quotation May 9th, 27)	7.100.000
Consolidated Loan Service	
8% Military $1.771.150, being small, leave at par	
10th Year 6% (Old 1st) ..... $48.953.005 (average quot. 1920-2,43; quoted May 9th, 49) take at 75	12.238.000
10th Year 7%, (Old 8th) $2.240.000 (average quot. 1920-2, 47; quoted May 9th, 51) take at 75	3.060.000
Fifth Year 6%, $18.757.590 (average quot. 1920-2, 43, quoted May 9th, 50) take at 75	4,689.000
Seventh Year Long 6%, $45,0000.000 (average quot. 1920-2, quoted May 9th, 43) take at 70	13.500.000
Ninth Year 6%, $40.000.000 (average quot. 1920-2, 60; quoted May 9th, 84) take at 85	6.000.000
Statement C* (Hollington K. Tong pamphlet) 1st and 8th Years, $34.400.000, write down to 40 as were the other old 1st and 8th Year Bonds	20.640.000
Statement F (Hollington K. Tong pamphlet) Treasury Bills, $33.767.000 $23.000.000 this was for Military expenses and leave out altogether for the Government to $5.400.000 for Manchu Imperial family. Better finance separately as it may see fit	33.767.000
Statement G (Hollington K. Tong pamphlet) $40.890.185. of this $18.821.000 are special treasury bills, including the "Fourteen millions" "quoted May 9th 36) and the Shanghai Mint treasury bills. Better leave this also for special government attention later	18.821.000
Statement H (Hollington K. Tong pamphlet) Interest to June 30, $39.520.000. Write off $10,000,000. Many of these items have been paying interest at exorbitant rates on face values	10.000.000
Total reduction	$136.512.000

*Note: It now appears that the $34.400.000, represents $86.000,000 of old 1st and 8th Year Bonds written down to 40 and given to certain Chinese banks etc. as security for certain loans and advances amounting to $10.000.000 which amount is itself included in the list of short term loans and advances of the Ministry of Finance. The $34.400.000 is therefore a duplication and should not appear at all.

This gives a net total of $360.209.745, to which a half year's interest must be added as it is proposed not to begin the loan service until January, 1924, say $14.408.000, or roughly a total of $375.000.000.

Table P. then shows the net balance of Customs funds (debit or credit) including the estimated 2½% and 5% (luxuries) increases, after providing for existing charges; a $425.000.000, 20-year 8% loan for foreign unsecured or inadequately secured debts; and a $375.000.000, 20-year, 8% loan for domestic debts, both including the Ministry of Communications obligations. The domestic debts are estimated scaled down, as shown above, by some $136 millons in a total of $496 millions.

GROUP 6 (TABLE P. Q. R.)

Assuming that, under proper management with sufficient foreign supervision, the Railways would be able to care for their ontstanding debts and loan services, the $45 millions due to Chinese by the Ministry of Communications my be deducted from the general consolidating loans (Tables H. and O). This would be saving the equivalent represented by the service of a 20-year, 8% loan, of $125.000.000 ($45.000.000 plus $70.000.000, including interest to January, 1924).

Table Q. shows the service of such a loan as being the amount saved for general consolidation, exclusive of Communications debts, the latter to be cared for by a separate Railway loan. (The Hukuang Loan and amounts payable on overdue Hukuang and Tientsin-Pukow German issue coupons and amortisation are retained in the general consolidation loan, as these items should be promptly paid in order to strengthen the foreign markets for Chinese securities). Table R. thus shows Table P. corrected by the amount of the service of a loan of $225.000.000 (Table Q) and represents the final surplus or deficit of Customs Revenues after serving foreign and domestic consolidation loans.

To sum up the Tables briefly, assuming that the Special Customs Conference will pass the increase in the customs and agree to the use of such increase for the consolidation of China's debts, the tables bring out the following facts:

The present charges on the Customs can be easily cared for, and the Consolidated Debt Service Loans and a $425 million, 20-year, 8%, foreign debts consolidation loan served, barring the years 1923 & 1924, when deficits, respectively, of $6.255.000 and $4.576.000 appear. If the proposed foreign debts consolidation loan is given preference over the Consolidated Debts Service loans the $425 millions loan easily be cared for.

Turning to domestic debts, there are shown three alternativ plans: (I) A loan of $330 millions, all debts taken at pa and the Consolidated Debt service loans treated separately as a prio charge on the Customs. Thi plan shows heavy deficits decreasing from $30 millions to $13 millions in the years 1924 to 1928. (2) Still leaving the Consolidated Debt Service in the preferred position, it is estimated that the remaining domestic debts could be scaled down by $90 millions (including the omission of all treasury notes from the Consolidation scheme), and a loan of $240 millions issued instead of $330 millions. Under this plan the heavy deficits would be from 1924 to 1926—$23.776.000 to $16.576.000. The third plan presents itself. This places the Consolidated Debt Service Loan with the other domestic liabilities, and treating all alike, estimates that, of a total face value of domestic liabilities of $496 millions, a scaling down of $136,000,000 could be accomplished, and shows a loan of $375 millions (20-year, 8%, 1924-1943) to cover all domestic liabilities including the Consolidated Debt Service Loans and Ministry of Communications liabilities so far as known. The last plan shows a deficit of $11 millions in 1924 and about $5 millions in 1925, which, however, are offset by a surplus of $18.000.000 in 1923. This is accomplished by delaying the Amortisation of the so-called Consolidated Debt Service Loans and by, approximately, a 27%-scaling down of the total domestic debt. While both these points may be well worth the serious consideration of the Chinese Government, they are points requiring delicate treatment by foreigners. Tables Q. and R. assume efficient management of Railways, with foreign Supervision, so that separate loan, guaranteed by the Railways themselves, may b floated to take care of the Communications debts, and therefore may be considered in the same light as Tables H. and O. with the Ministry of Communications obligations eliminated.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Peking, by virtue of its position at the seat of the Chinese Government, has, been in a position to witness at close range the chaos resulting from the extremely unsatisfactory financial condition of the Government. The Chamber has studied in detail the various proposed plans for the amelioration of this condition which has been published, and on one occasion has, in a resolution, expressed its dissatisfaction with a scheme which had received much public consideration. But being conscious of the fact that destructive criticism alone is not efficacious in securing results, this Chamber appointed a committee from among its members and authorized it to make a study of the financial problems confronting the Chinese Government and to make a report of a constructive nature.

The above study has consequently been made with the intention of providing the American Chambers of Commerce in China and the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., with a picture of the financial situation of the Chinese Government. The suggested methods of handling the situation have been carefully thought out and are intended to assist, in some slight way, the American members of the proposed special Conference, provided for in the Nine Power Treaty relating to Chinese Customs Tariffs, concluded at the Washington Conference. It is therefore hoped that the work of the Committee will be of some value to those for whom it has been undertaken.

Year	N Surplus for Adjusting Domestic Debts, Table D. having been dropped: i. e. Table I Adjusted	O Service of 20-yr 8% Loan $375.000.000 for Consolidation Domestic Debts, Including Consolidated Debt Service-Loans 1924-43	P Surplus or Deficit after Funding the $375.000.000 Loan
	$	$	$
1923	18.005.300	nil	S 18.005.300
1924	18.876.300	30.000.000	D 11.123.700
1925	25.088.300	30.000.000	D 4.911.700
1926	31.219.300	30.000.000	S 1.219.300
1927	33.390.300	30.000.000	S 3.390.300
1928	38.524.300	30.000.000	S 8.524.300
1929	40.538.300	30.000.000	S 10.538.300
1930	42.553.300	30.000.000	S 12.553.300
1931	44.567.300	30.000.000	S 14.567.300
1932	24.324.000	49.760.568	D 25.436.568
1933	35.869.000	49.760.568	D 13.891.568
1934	37.874.000	49.760.568	D 11.886.568
1935	39.860.000	49.760.568	D 9.900.568
1936	41.893.000	49.760.568	D 7.867.568
1937	43.091.000	49.760.568	S 5.869.568
1938	45.897.000	49.760.568	D 3.863.568
1939	47.904.000	49.760.568	D 1.856.568
1940	49.911.000	49.760.568	S 150.432
1941	60.118.000	49.760.568	S 10.357.432
1942	62.125.000	49.760.568	S 12.364.432
1943	64.133.000	49.760.568	S 14.372.432
1944	130.700.000	nil	S 130.700.000
1945	132.700.000	.....	S 132.700.000
1946	153.000.000	.....	S 153.000.000

Year	P Surplus or Deficit after Funding the $375,-000.000 Loan	Q Amounts Necessary to serve $125,-000,000 of the Consolidation Loans 1924-43 (8%, 20 year)	R Customs Revenue Surplus after Adjusting H. & O. by Deducting $125,-000.000 of Communications Debts
	$	$	$
1923	S 18.005.300	nil	S 18.005.300
1924	D 11.123.700	10.000.000	D 1.123.700
1925	D 4.911.700	10.000.000	S 5.088.300
1926	S 1.219.300	10.000.000	S 11.219.300
1927	S 3.390.300	10.000.000	S 13.390.300
1928	S 8.524.300	10.000.000	S 18.524.300
1929	S 10.538.300	10.000.000	S 20.538.300
1930	S 12.553.300	10.000.000	S 22.553.300
1931	S 14.567.300	10.000.000	S 24.567.300
1932	D 25.436.568	16.586.000	D 8.850.568
1933	D 13.891.568	16.586.000	S 2.694.432
1934	D 11.886.568	16.586.000	S 4.699.432
1935	D 9.900.568	16.586.000	S 6.686.432
1936	D 7.867.568	16.586.000	S 8.719.432
1937	D 5.869.568	16.586.000	S 10.717.432
1938	D 3.863.568	16.586.000	S 12.723.432
1939	D 1.856.568	16.586.000	S 14.730.432
1940	S 150.432	16.586.000	S 16.736.432
1941	S 10.357.432	16.586.000	S 26.943.432
1942	S 12.364.432	16.586.000	S 28.950.432
1943	S 14.372.432	16.586.000	S 30.958.432
1944	S 130.700.000	nil	S 130.700.000
1945	S 132.700.000	.....	S 132.700.000
1946	S 153.000.000	.....	S 153.000.000

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Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.	Debentures	,, 101,000.00	152,256.95
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,, 113,000.00	139,270.05
Shanghai Club	Debentures	,, 20,300.00	23,141.99
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,, 67,400.00	78,503.22
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,, 6,300.00	7,796.59
Shanghai Race Club	Debentures	,, 212,360.00	292,745.39
Cercle Gaulois (Hankow)	Debentures	H. Tls. 40,500.00	58,561.13
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	Debentures	Tls. 6,300.00	8,242.21
Cercle Sportif Francais	Debentures	,, 57,000.00	79,166.66
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Debentures	$ 6,300.00	5,940.00
French Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	H. Tls. 50,000.00	71,527.78
British Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	,, 50,000.00	70,301.39
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	Debentures	HK. $ 10,000.00	10,000.00
American Club	Debentures	Tls. 50,000.00	69,444.44
British Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	T. Tls. 15,000,00	21,160.91
French Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	,, 100,000.00	145,942.60
Mortgages		Tls. 1,247,152.33	1,731,511.17
Mortgages		$ 355,400.00	355,400.00
Real Estate		Tls. 421,022.64	584,761.66
Loans to Bondholders against their Bonds		$ 1,269,883.17	1,269,883.17
			$6,420,584.37

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A Woosung Fisher Family

By Bassett Digby, In The New Statesman

The Mongolic had missed the tide. There was thick fog at the mouth of the Yangtsze and Captain Kinneaird had lost his way. For two hours the liner had been stationary or steaming dead slow, while the passengers herded along the deck-rail, staring down into the swirling yellowness that looked more mud than water, and listening to the sing-song cry of the leadsman. Twice she grounded, a soft bump that set the engine-room bell clanging for full speed astern. A furious churning in her wake, that turned the river to whipped coffee. Then off she slid.

At last the blare of her syren was answered by a faint and faraway blast, and the wireless man ran back to his keyboard. A quarter of an hour later, pitching so badly that the dripping keel of her bows lifted out of the heavy swell, the pilot boat loomed suddenly up to starboard—a surprisingly big craft for a lone pilot, one thought. She looked as big as an English cross-Channel steamer. She circled astern and dropped a boat. Pulling a powerful stroke and keeping perfect time, four Chinese oarsmen brought the pilot alongside. He climbed briskly up the ladder, the boat cast off. The gong clanged, and, with a sure-footed confidence she had lacked before, the liner set off upstream on the last lap of her voyage half round the world.

But she missed the tide. She had to anchor off the Woosung Forts and wait until dusk before there was enough water in the other river to float her up to Shanghai.

For half-an-hour she was alone, lost in a deserted waste of swiftly flowing yellow waters that made one feel that the laws of gravity had been suspended and that all the seas were running downhill to Australia. So wide was this great river that one could not see its farther bank. To starboard lay China, a couple of miles away. With its low dykeflanked shore and its neat toy trees it might have been Holland, but for a queer look about the silhouette of the mud-walled farms, and an odd-looking tower or two behind the wall of Woosung.

Then, out from the jetty of the Woosung bund came a sampan. It was a fight to keep abreast of the ebb tide, but she managed it pretty well and drifted down to the stern of the liner, where her master threw a cord that a native quarter-master gave orders to have made fast round a stanchion.

There was a cold wind blowing and most of the passengers were down in the saloons, or putting the finishing touches to their packing. But Mr. William Smith strolled down the deck to have a look at these bizarre savages, among whom he was to spend the next three years of his life.

For a minute or two only a little girl was to be seen. A comely little thing, in a blue blouse-shirt and crimson trousers, she squatted in the prow smiling up at him when she caught his eye. "She ought to wear gloves," thought Mr. Smith. "It is bitterly cold."

Presently, straw mats hanging in front of the semi-circular wooden shelter amidships were pushed aside and out came more children, so many children that it seemed hard to believe that they all belonged to one family. And a wizened woman with iron-grey hair and very small feet; on her back, in a fold in a sash of sacking, was a baby. A man's head appeared. He called out shrill sing-song directions and began to pass out nets, queer shaped nets rather like big lacrosse racquets.

"Going to fish?" Mr. Smith inquired of a Chinese deckhand who went shuffling by. "Yays," said the deckhand, who knew no English, but this useful word which seemed to be what white men generally wanted.

It sounded dull. Mr. Smith turned and decided to get an appetite for tea, by walking round the deck. As he walked he pondered his affairs. They pleased him. He had become a shade bored with clerking at home. Now he had secured a clerkship in the Far East, which carried more than double the salary, though, of course, living expenses would be higher.

Arrived at the stern again, he saw that the fishing had started. The little girl who had smiled up at him was standing in the bows with a long Brazil-nut-shaped net. A few feet behind her was another little red-trousered girl with a similar net, similar but shorter handled. On the far side of the sampan were two more little red-trousered girls and a little blue-trousered boy. Right astern stood the man, also with a net.

The little girl in the bows made a swoop. Smack went the net. She staggered as she pressed the tenfoot handle to her breast and wrestled with the tide. Up came the net and the water cascaded through the mesh as she drew it in. "Missed it!" said Mr. Smith. "Only a crust and some bits of orange peel. She's picking them out, but she's not throwing them overboard again. The crust may be useful for ground bait, but why keep the orange peel?"

Smack went another net, and—smack, another . . . "They're not getting much luck!" Mr. Smith remarked with a grin to the ship's doctor who came by. "Can't be many fish on the surface."

"Fish? They are not after fish," answered the doctor. "It's a scavenging sampan. They are netting our refuse."

"But whatever for? There can't be much of it anyway."

"Um—m, I don't know. It mounts up, after a while, what with the stuff we sling out of the kitchens and the stokeholds. I admire the beggars' patience, Mr. Smith leant over the rail and looked down the Mongolic's househigh, salt-stained flank at the scavengers. It certainly did need patience. Now ten minutes, now half-an-hour passed without a single thing floating by. Then, out of a port, came a bushel of kitchen refuse, or down an ash-shute a bucketful of coke and cinders. Sometimes both at once. Smack! Smack! went the nets. What the little girl in the bows missed the child behind her swooped upon, and what the next child—and the first two—had missed was netted by the man astern. Nothing was too small to escape their vigilance; a scrap of cabbage-stalk, a fish's head, a cinder hardly bigger than a walnut. The nets were swung inboard to where crouched the mother and a group of toddling children. A deft turn of the wrist and out on the streaming deck the nets were turned. Mother and babies sorted the catch into heaps. There were heaps of apple peel, and heaps of potato peel, a little mound of fish heads, of entrails, of broken biscuits, of cheese-rind, of meat, bones, of crusts. Mr. Smith winced as he saw the woman give one of sodden crusts to a tiny child who was stacking up scraps of coke.

"Disgusting!" he said to the doctor at dinner that evening, as the ship weighed anchor and steamed in past Wocsung. "What on earth do they do with that garbage." It is muck we've thrown overboard. They oughtn't to be allowed to pick it up again."

"They get fat on it," said the doctor. "Can I trouble you for the pickles? . . . What they don't want they sell to the poor men's restaurants."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed Mr. William Smith, compafing the lot of the scavengers to his own life of comfort and security. "What things some people will do for a living!"

* * *

The Mongolic was back again, in the forlorn grey estuary of her home port. She had injured a propeller blade a couple of days out and now she must go into dry dock. The Chinese deckhands were sent to the Seamen's Home until the ship should be ready. Among them was Wei Mok Lung, son of a Hong-Kong scavenger, a youth of nineteen, who had been impelled, for the first and last time, to go on a voyage with his cousin, to look at the other side of the world. Their wanderings through the shipping quarter did not impress them very favorably; the amenities of life in this region of mud and shuttered ware houses and soot-grimed blank walls were lamentably few. It seemed to Wei Mok Lung very much like a vision of the Black Place where bad Chinese go when they die. But unlike his comrades, he had an inquiring mind and an apperceptive eye, and he pursued various investigations that interested him.

On several occasions the Superintendent of the Home, two of whose messengers had fallen sick, sent him to the city offices of steamship companies with letters. As he sat, docile and blinking, on a bench, awaiting a reply, he used to observe the ways and works, the habits and customs and surroundings of clerks. Clerks fascinated him. He discussed them with the Superintendent, and with his associates, in particular with his cousin Wong Nei Dok, who knew the cities of white men.

"Are they slaves?" he asked.

"No," said Wong.

"Are they expiating foul crimes?"

"No," said Wong.

"Are they mad?"

"No," said Wong.

"Then why do they spend their days in these pursuits?" asked Wei Mok Lung. "They know not the rosy flush of the sky that comes before the dawn, the fresh salt breeze that follows, the silver ripples that lap the prow of the sampan as we crouch round the glowing brazier for our morning meal. They bolt their breakfasts and dash away to stand swaying in mobs in trains that take them to the city. If their train is late they must meekly submit to insults lest their employment be taken from them and they be left to starve. They know not the leisure of long, reposeful days when one of us keeps watch and the rest lie dozing or sprawling on the hot sandy shore; they know not the thrill of sighting a foreign devil's fire-boat as she rounds a distant cape, and the wagers we make on the harvest we shall glean. They know not the zest of pulling out against a tide that battles with the wind in a welter of white-caps and spray, the long strong pull that sends the blood coursing through our veins. They know not the joy of singing at their work."

"True," said Wong. "The clerk who sings at his work is sent away to starve."

"They are immured. For half the year they do not see the world by day and it is dark when they emerge from their prison-houses to take their leisure. With all the world before them—mountains and green fields, woods and cliffs, lakes and beaches and harbors, sunlit streets of life and color, majestic fire-ships and gleaming river mouths—they fetter their souls and shut themselves up in lamplit cellars, computing and transcribing figures."

"Thousands of them spend their days where no green leaf, no bird or beast or passer-by can be seen from the window, only a smoke-grimed wall, like the walls that encompass The Black Place," said Wong.

"And the lamps that hang on cords from the roof glow all day long, so that there is neither the sunshine, nor the play of scudding cloud by day, nor the soft radiance of the moon, nor the glittering of stars by night."

"Have these men one life then, or many lives, that they put aside freedom and the joy of living and enter willingly into this bondage? Merciful Buddha! What things some people will do for a living!" exclaimed Wei Mok Lung, the scavenger and son of a scavenger.

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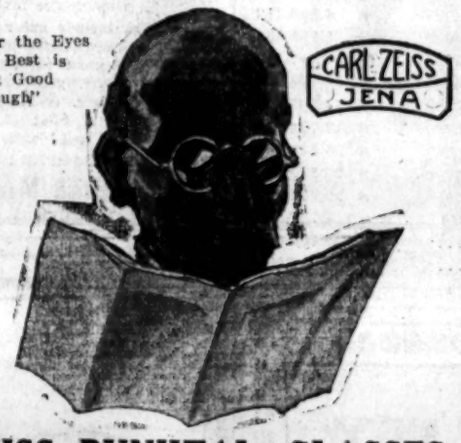

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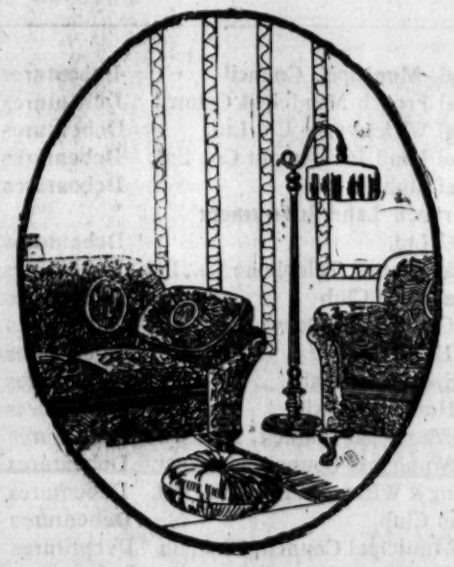

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Celebrated English Cases

"Famous Judges And Famous Trials" A Mild Literary Chamber Of Horrors

BY ARTHUR MAURICE

Brentanos have just published "Famous Judges and Famous Trials," by Charles Kingston. The title is one indicating typically British method of approaching a subject. Probably no nation takes so keen an interest in a picturesque murder case with atrocious details or in a divorce case with unsavory details as the English, excepting perhaps, the Scotch; yet in recording such cases in the light of history the national dignity demands that first emphasis be placed upon the judges who presided over the trials. As if the layman reading today was particularly interested in the fact that it was Sir Henry Hawkins who sustained or overruled objections during the trial of the Tichborne claimant, or that it was Lord President Inglis who weighed the evidence when the life of Madeleine Smith was in jeopardy because of the charge that she had poisoned her lover.

Mr. Kingston's book is a mild presentation in print analogous to the chamber of horrors of Madame Tussaud's famous wax works. Except in the subtitles of its chapters, which abound in such phrases as "the murderer who was proud of his silk hat," "the Brighton poisoned chocolates case," "a murder which was committed for less than a pound," and the like, Mr. Kingston is not highly successful in his attempts to achieve the sensational. Frankly the book is rather dull reading. Perhaps that is not entirely the fault of the author. Nothing is quite so stale as the story of the murder of yesterday, which has run its course and ended with the hangman's knot or with the mystery unsolved. Today Dr. Pritchard and Constant Kent are mere names. Madeleine Smith is remembered not on account of the murder of L'Angelier, but because of Madeleine's amazing letters, letters which for passion and self-revelation are without parallel, which were read at the trial which ended with the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

Yet here and there in the book are to be found amusing odds and ends. For example, there is the witticism attributed to Lord Russell of Killowen, who presided at the trial of the Jameson Raiders in 1896, and who represented his country in the arbitration between Great Britain and the United States in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. A distinguished counsel asked Lord Russell what the heaviest penalty for bigamy was. "Two mothers-in-law," said Russell promptly. On another occasion Russell was listening patiently to a long winded address which an excited prisoner was delivering, the purport of his remarks being to prove that he was an injured innocent. Lord Russell gave him every attention, but happening not to catch the last few words he said: "What was your last sentence?" "Six months, hard, my lord," was the unexpected response.

One of the most curious murders in English criminal annals was that of the boy Richard Parker by Captain Thomas Dudley of the ship Mignonette. There was to it a sinister humor. It was in a way a case of the Gilbertain "I'm the cook and the captain bold and the mate of the Nancy brig." In May, 1884, the Mignonette sailed from Southampton for Australia. In July, 1,600 miles from the Cape, it foundered in a terrible storm. The captain, the mate, Stephens; a seaman named Brooks and Parker escaped in an open boat, but without any provisions. For nearly twenty days the boat drifted with its starving crew, and the captain, seeing that death by starvation faced them all, proposed that they should cast lots to select one of their number to be killed so that the others might eat and live. The seaman Brooks opposed this cannibalistic proposal and it was abandoned. The next night, however, the captain, half crazy, killed the boy and the survivors devoured the body.

A few days later the boat was picked up by a passing vessel and the three men taken to Falomuth. Brooks told his story and the captain and mate were arrested and charged with willful murder. It was a sensational affair and was widely argued. The problem that Captain Dudley had faced had been a peculiar one, simply amounting to this: When four persons are confronted with death are they justified in taking one life to save the other three? Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who had been connected as counsel with the cases of Constant Kent and the Tichborne claimant, presided over the trial of Dudley and Stephens. His judgment was against the accused. He held that the law of England permitted no alternative to the death sentence when murder was proved, but it was generally known that the sentence would not be carried out. The captain and the mate were reprieved, kept in confinement for six months without hard labor and then released.

Civil cases as well as criminal cases are within the range of Mr. Kingston's survey. It was again Coleridge who presided over the trial growing out of the famous Tranby Croft scandal, in which King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, was involved. In September, 1890, at Tranby Croft, the residence of Mr. Arthur Wilson, the shipbuilder, the Prince was a guest, and other guests were Colonel Owen, the Earl of Coventry, and Colonel Sir William Gordon Cumming. There was card playing and Cumming was accused of cheating at baccarat. At an informal "court-martial" to weigh the affair the Prince pronounced sentence. He decided that in Sir William giving a written promise that he would never touch a card again they would all keep his secret. That promise was given and the house party broke up.

But the promise was not kept. There was a certain "babbling Brooke," to whom Mr. Kingston has seen fit to make no reference, who talked and soon Sir William Gordon Cumming found that he was being given the cold shoulder in London. Rumor had vastly magnified the facts, and it was said that the Prince had actually caught him cheating and had denounced him to his face. Sir William brought suit against certain of his fellow guests at the house party. In doing this he was as unwise as was Oscar Wilde a little later in bringing suit against Queensberry. The Prince of Wales, knowing that the defendants would be greatly handicapped if he did not give evidence, volunteered to enter the witness box and tell what he knew of the deplorable affair. The jury found for the defendants with costs, which meant that Sir William Gordon Cumming was branded as a card cheat before the whole world, although his counsel never ceased to believe in his innocence.

Among the many claimants now forgotten—for Arthur Orton, the Tichborne impostor, threw them all into the shade—was the woman who claimed to be Queen of England. That was a Mrs. Ryves, who made a daring attempt to prove that she was a legitimate granddaughter of the Duke of Cumberland, George III.'s brother. She was graciously willing to allow Victoria to remain on the throne, but she wished to be acclaimed of the blood royal and to adopt the title of Duchess if Lancaster, which, she said, George III. had conferred on her mother, his niece. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn presided over the trial.

Mrs. Ryves said that her grandmother, Olive Wilmot, was at the age of seventeen married to Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and that the issue of the marriage was a daughter, Mrs. Serres, who was her mother. Documents which included alleged marriage certificates, written promises from famous statesmen to see justice done and correspondence with royal highnesses and others were offered. The case for a time promised to to be highly sensational. But it weakened when the Attorney-General cross-examined. He proved that the scheme had originated in the brain of Mrs. Serres when that lady was suffering from an imagination that bordered on insanity. The majority of the "proofs" were exposed as forgeries, and Cockburn in his summing up described the stories they told as "outrages on all probability."

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" He Lifted Me Earle F. Wilde, Tenor

INSTRUMENTAL

021053—Kilauea (Hawaiian Patrol) Patrick Conway's Band
" Bullets And Bayonets (March) Patrick Conway's Band
021054—Auld Lang Syne (Chimes) Chris. Chapman
" Blue Bells Of Scotland (Chimes) Chris. Chapman

POPULAR VOCAL

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" Kiss Me With Your Eyes Frank Sterling, Baritone
021056—Swingin' Down The Lane Apollo Male Trio.
" Just To Hide Away With You Arthur Wilson Tenor
021057—I've Got The Yes! We Have No Banana Blues Harry Blake & Robert Judson
" Oh! Sister, Ain' That Hot! Warren Mitchell, Tenor

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Laughs From The :-: Patent Office :-:

BY AMA BARKER

To trail the elusive laugh to an unsuspected covert see the estimable "Patent Office Gazette." Invention is serious business—and so is buttling, for that matter. That worthy publication concerns a goodly portion of dry humor as well as dry reading, just as the sedate butler's well filled waistcoat masks many an inward chuckle.

Not that Willie Gadget, the composite inventor, would jest about his mission to mankind! It is all due to the perversity of the reader's sense of humor. But who could resist a laugh when he learns by the aid of a mechanical drawing and a technical description, that a patent has just been issued for a comb with detachable teeth? It's useless to struggle against a lighter mood when you discover that another inventor now has the exclusive right to manufacture shoe heels equipped with tiny springs to send us boundings about our business.

A cooler attachment for automobile radiators proves that the Patent Office is not in a league with the chicken dinner places which infest the tourists' landscapes. A vessel with a perforated bottom is fastened securely to the radiator's filling neck to support another vessel which fits inside its rim, after the fashion of a double boiler. So that the provident motorist touring New England can depend on appetizing whiffs from the Yankee pot roast perched on his radiator to give him definite knowledge as to where his next meal is coming from.

An alarm for pocketbooks, as might be surmised, is the creation of a woman inventor. "The Gazette" described it as a bell to be mounted on a pocketbook frame and a striker so designed that it strikes once on opening and continues to strike indefinitely, or until the pocketbook is closed. There was no information as to whether or not this device can distinguish between its mistress's hand searching for carfare and the pickpocket's stealthy digits.

Wearers of monogramed silk shirts probably will be jolly well pleased to note that a labor-saving cigarette extinguisher has been invented. This contrivance consists briefly, of a sponge concealed in a cylindrical container which has an opening in its cover. All the effort required to extinguish a cigarette of any known brand is to press a button at the side of the extinguisher. This slight pressure operates two rods enveloped by springs and holding the sponge between two plates equipped with teeth. The rising moisture really does the work when the cigarette arrives at the opening in the top.

A novel musical compromise for pianists with more ambition than talent will be found in the newly patented phonograph which does its playing anonymously, as one might say, in a piano casing. The dummy keyboard gives the pianist an open field for artistic pounding and at the same time protects his prestige as a performer and his rating as a neighbor.

Shoes may soon be had with or without soles, as you please, and everybody can carry a spare sole on the hip. The inner sole of this recently patented detachable sole and heel shoe is equipped with eyelets aligned with eyelets in the outer sole. So changing a sole is but a trifling interruption—no jacking or heavy work, only time enough to lace a "spare" to a soleless shoe—and you can be on the pedestrian's uneasy way again.

A California inventor, after much pondering and strenuous experiment, no doubt, has at last produced a toothpick which fastens on the tongue. This extraordinary device is a casing which fits over the tongue and clings by means of a diphragm and inwardly extending fibers. The toothpick proper is an elongation of the casing which coincides with the tip of the tongue.

Emerson's prediction that the builder of a better mouse trap might expect to entertain the world at his door may be responsible for the pronounced trend of the inventive mind toward all manner of contrivances for the execution of animals. Perhaps the mere fact that one's bent is toward mechanical devices should not bar one from humane societies. All inventors do not make animal traps, although it appears on the records that most of them do. If animals could read Congress could rid the country of rodents by circulating "The Gazette" broadcast. Some of these animal traps are enough to make a Medici restless with envy, even now.

One ingenious electric model has a movable platform upon which bait lures the venturesome rat. The weight of the animal makes an electrical contact; whereupon a ram operated by an electrical motor thus energised advances and raps the animal on the head, knocks it off the platform and discreetly retires.

A most intelligent alarm clock lights an electric bulb which projects from the top of the clock like a horn—a most diabolical arrangement in more ways than one. This horned clock is more inexorable than those members of the alarm species that have only illuminated faces, for, although you isolate yourself in a roll of covers and ignore the clatter until it exhausts itself, that light will burn on accusingly.

Nothing, you might say, is what it used to be when they begin inventing marble shooters, along the general lines of a pistol, to take the place of the grimy fist and the trusty thumb. The marble shooter diagramed in "The Gazette" has a barrel, projectile holder, trigger and all such pistol-like accessories, so that hereafter the early spring may bring out troops of youngsters accountred like "movin' bad men.

A North Dakota agriculturist has patented his recipe for removing stumps. First, select a prime stump and dig out the soil from about it to provide a spacious firepit around and underneath. Then form vertical air passages in the stump—you can choose your own tools; this inventor doesn't wish to be unreasonable. After that, all you have to do is to fill the excavated space with dry firewood, ignite the same and shovel enough soil over your bonfire to cover the firewood and the stump. Of course, some may prefer the judicious use of a little dynamite instead. But that is a matter of personal choice.

A removable bathtub leg is an invention which is likely to prove useful when you have to crawl under the tub to retrieve baby's ball. You have "The Gazette's" word for it that it is "removable," but there is no information whether or not the tub will have to stand patiently on three feet while the plumber comes to lock it on again.

One pipe dream on which a patent has been issued is a smoking pipe with a well organised circulation system for cooling the smoke before it is admitted to the stem. The smoke is drawn from the bowl into a globular reservoir with two extensions. By the time the smoke completes this circuit of probation it is temperate enough to be allowed in the stem.

At last some inventor has been mindful of the "red cap." He can have the capacity of a Laggage truck if he will wear the new wristlet with a hook outside the arm for at least one piece of luggage, a flat support inside for more to be carried under the arm and have his hands free to carry two or three traveling bags and a suitcase or so. Samson himself couldn't have asked more.

The inventor of a machine for removing weeds from railway road beds should save locomotive engineers a great deal of time and struggle—or is it firemen who get out and cut the weeds? This machine chugs along the tracks equipped with a motor-driven knife which is automatically lifted over the cross ties and no weed is too tall or too tough for it to conquer. Railway presidents may get more sympathetic understanding once the public learns that railroads have to be mowed.

That fishing has suffered sadly under the inhibitions of constitutional amendment is generally acknowledged, but few of us were prepared for the automatic fishing pole. Fishermen used to be content to spend the livelong day in anticipation of landing fish. But now a pivoted lever with a fish line connected has been invented to take the place of the antique fishing pole and a spring attachment brings the fish in on the rebound.

A Brooklyn tailor has turned inventor and patented a combination coat and vest. If he is your tailor you can wear a coat and vest down to work in the morning secure in the inconspicuousness of the commonplace. And if, by and by, you crave a change of costume to wear to luncheon you fasten your patented vest to the fasteners provided beneath the facing of your patented coat, concealing it entirely, or vice versa, if your train is so punctilious about promptness that the only time you have to button a vest is the night before.

A hat-retaining device for absent-minded men and windy days puts the lid on to stay. It is so simple in principle—just an elastic strip between the sweat band and the crown of the hat—that you will marvel that some clever man had not thought of it sooner as a means of getting a grip on the public mind.

After an intensive course in drawing the fourth dimension, hieroglyphics and flamingoes all over telephone booths and desk blotters, we are about to be supplied with a telephone memorandum pad which will at last utilize that space around the transmitter which has shown scant artistic possibilities heretofore. Of course, one must be careful to work without any support for the hand, but there are many accomplished illustrators of telephone conversations who will doubtless welcome the extensive drawing space offered by the detachable sheets of this circular pad.

Invention has ventured into the realm of shaving mugs and produced such a contrivance as our fathers never contemplated. This new mug has a hollow handle to be filled with shaving material, which spurts into the cup at a touch on the button at the top. Fearing that the shaver might become so intent on imitating the art of the soda clerk that the foam would overflow the mug, the inventor has made the handle just large enough to hold sufficient liquid to fill a foaming beaker—of shaving soap.

A New York inventor, one Moses J. Mintz, has been granted a patent for a music cue sheet for motion pictures. It amounts to a musical scenario to guide the pianist, organist or orchestra wishing to respond sympathetically and appropriately to the moods that flit across the screen. He overcomes the musician's handicap of lack of opportunity to glance at the picture to see what is happening by printing a partial musical strain as a suggestion for greeting each title and ushering in each scene. Mr. Mintz's cue sheet gives the main musical composition which will serve as the theme for any given picture and supplies detailed directions on the etiquette of accompanying a motion picture melodiously. For example, the music cue sheet for "A Guilty Conscience," reproduced in "The Gazette," reads something like this:

Title at Screening: election prelude "Deluge" (St. Saens). Play till next change, three-quarter minute.

Action: Robert Reads the Bible; selection, "Consolation." Play one-half minute.

Title "Hearts and Fingers Intent"; selection, "Yesterday Love." Play one minute.

Title: "Spiders Spin Their Silken Webs"; selection, "A Song of India." Play one and one-quarter minutes.

A sense of humor is affected by climatic conditions and influenced by the community in which it resides. But "The Patent Office Gazette" is a national publication and it has fun for every Congressional district, although it is probable that Abraham Johnson, of Opportunity, Wash., who invented a cowtail holder, and the New York apartment dweller who patented a curious and versatile piece of furniture, a bureau by day and a bed by night, will disagree about what is funny.

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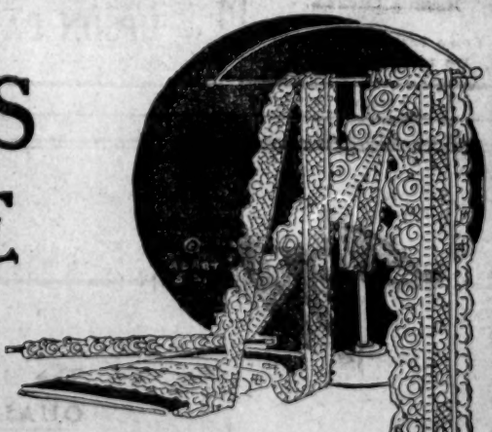

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Early Chinese Philosophy

"The Development of the Logical Method in Ancient China." By Hu Shih, Professor of Philosophy at the National University of Peking (Shanghai: Oriental Book Co.)

BY BERTRAND RUSSELL

Dr. Hu Shih are far more free from this moralising tendency than Confucius and his disciples.

The most interesting section of the book is that on Moh Tih and his school. The dates of Moh Tih are more or less conjectural, but Dr. Hu Shih places him between 500 B.C. and 420 B.C. He disliked the ritualism of Confucius, and objected to fine funerals and long periods of mourning. But his objection to ritualism was that of a puritan, not of a free-thinker; in fact, one of his accusations against the Confucians was that they were agnostics. He rejected the Confucian belief in determinism, practised asceticism, and taught that the fundamental doctrine of religion is "love all." (Confucius thought we ought to love our relations best.) From the doctrine of universal love he deduced that war is wrong, and all his disciples were pacifists. Dr. Hu Shih attributes the downfall of his school partly to the fact that China entered upon a period when great war were unavoidable, and that this turned men's minds against a religion which taught pacifism.* This shows what odd people the Chinese are; in the West, wars have never damaged Christianity. Like Pythagoras, Moh Tih was at once a religious leader and a philosopher; his followers, like those of Pythagoras, split into two sections, the religious and the philosophical. It is the philosophical section that most concerns us; this was known as Neo-Mohism. One of their critics states that the Neo-Mohists "argued with one another about solidity and whiteness and about agreement and difference. They discussed among themselves whether odd and even numbers did not contradict each other." This was to some extent a caricature, which Dr. Hu Shih sets to work to rectify.

The Neo-Mohists recognized five methods of reasoning: deduction, comparison, parallel analogy, and induction. Of these, comparison is not a method of discovering new truth, but only of illustration by metaphor or simile. What is meant by "parallel" is not clear. The method of induction is defined by these philosophers as follows: it "consists in making a general affirmation on the ground that the unexamined cases are similar to those already examined." This has a curiously modern sound, but Dr. Hu Shih assures us that he has not manufactured the modernity by his translation. Analogy is defined as the inference: "If you are so, why should not I be so?" They went on to define the method of agreement, the method of difference, and the joint method of agreement and difference. They seem to have realised that these methods can only make a conclusion probable, but they advanced the maxim: "What will probably be is just as good as what is." It should be understood that, like their master Moh Tih, they were pragmatists and utilitarians.

In the time shortly before the burning of the books there were paradox-mongers very analogous to the sophists. What is most surprising is that among the paradoxes are some which are almost verbally the same as two of Zeno's. "The shadow of a flying bird has never moved." "A swiftly fleeting arrow has moments both of rest and of motion." "If a rod one foot in length is cut short every day by one-half its length, it will still have something left even after ten thousand generations." There is another paradox which says: "The tortoise is taller (or longer) than the snake," to which Dr. Hu Shih adds a footnote: "I am inclined to think that this paradox was a corruption of one which probably was similar to the Zenonian paradox of Achilles and the tortoise." These analogies with Zeno are startling; it would be interesting to know whether any Greek influence is possible.

Dr. Hu Shih contends that some of the philosophers of this period had hit upon the idea of organic evolution; the texts he quotes seem, however, somewhat inconclusive. I will end this review by quoting a typically Chinese story told by one of these rationalists:

"The House of Tien in the State of Chi held a grat post-sacrificial feast at which over a thousand guests were present. In the middle of the feast, fish and wild ducks were offered. The host looked at them and said with a sigh: 'Great is Nature's kindness to man! She has produced grain and fish and birds for the use of man.' The speech was applauded by all the guests present.

"Thereupon the son of the House of Pao, who was only twelve years old, stepped forward and said: 'It is not so, my lord. All the beings in the universe co-exist with men on a basis of equality. There is no natural order of superiority and inferiority. They conquer and prey on one another only by virtue of their superior strength and intelligence. No species is purposely produced for the sake of another. Men, too, prey on those things which they are able to conquer. How can we say that Nature has produced them for our benefit? Do not mosquitoes suck our blood and do not tigers and wolves eat our flesh? Shall we say that Nature has produced men for the benefit of mosquitoes and tigers and wolves?'"

It is not recorded what was done to the boy who made this speech. No doubt he grew up to write the sort of works that made the First Emperor order the burning of the books.

I have proved a bad pupil to Mr. Benson. When I had read his introduction and the first eighteen selections, which only occupy fifty pages, instead of beginning to see Ruskin's personality and literary style develop, I began to be troubled by a strange, melancholy vision of a writer called John Ruskin who was born four years after the battle of Waterloo, and who died during my first year at Cambridge. I seemed to see him in the form of a great moth (the great brown wings, in some curious way, reminiscent of the dark Victorian frockcoat) whom the Master of Magdalene College had taken prematurely from the killing-bottle and was daintily pinning to the setting board. Again and again the drab wings fluttered and were still, fluttered and were still, fluttered and were still. (The last two weeks have been high summer in Sussex, and the evening, therefore, bitterly cold, necessitating a log fire, whose pungent and soporific smoke may have aided my imagination). The vision was a distressing one, especially since, as I read on, I began to see Ruskin, no longer as a writer, but as a man during the eight years of his actual life, in the image of a moth with a pin through his body—the pin which gave him "intense scorn of all I had hitherto done or thought, still intenser scorn of other people's doings and thinkings, especially in religion," the pin which made him "tormented between the longing for rest and lovely life, and the sense of the terrific call of human crime for resistance and human misery to help"—fluttering and fluttering and fluttering the wings of his frock coat until the beautiful bloom was brushed from them and they were at last and finally folded, tattered and transparent, to be gently covered upon the library shelf by the dust of forgetfulness.

*At this period, an opponent argued, "If the principle of disarmament triumphs, then our strategic passes will be defenceless. And if the doctrine of universal love triumphs, then none of our soldiers will be willing to fight."

Franklin's Confederation Plan That Came to Nothing

Preliminary Steps in Building the Nation; The Builders and the Materials Used ni Its Construction

BY HENRY W. GANDES

A plan of confederation and union was introduced by Benjamin Franklin in July, 1775, but nothing came of it. On the same day (June 10, 1776) that the Continental Congress appointed the historic committee to draft the Declaration of Independence it selected another to devise some scheme for permanent government. This committee submitted its report and the manuscript copy, in the handwriting of John Dickinson of Delaware, is still preserved in the archives of the State Department.

The plan was debated by Congress and after extended debate and many changes they were agreed to by twelve states, Delaware being the last to sign, on May 5, 1779. One state, Maryland, refused to sign and persisted in her refusal for nearly two years. Her representative, John Hanson, third President of the United States, gave what was perhaps his most important service to his country by insisting on certain changes before committing his state. By the treaty of peace with England the limits of the country were roughly fixed as bounded by the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes on the west, and by a line, cutting off Florida, from its mouth back to the Atlantic. The thirteen states formed only a thin fringe on the coast, but certain of them with their western borders touching the vast unsettled territory claimed all of it which touched these borders and as far west as the limits of the country might be extended. Hanson claimed all this should become public property, and he stood out his refusal to sign the articles until New York actually surrendered its claims and the other states agreed to do so. With this understanding he signed March 1, 1781, and the United States of America as a going concern was officially born.

RIGHTS RESERVED BY THE STATES

Under these articles each state reserved to itself all powers not expressly delegated to Congress and these were but few and greatly circumscribed by conditions of all kinds. In fact, about all that Congress could do of its own volition and without submitting its action to the various state legislatures was to adjourn from day to day. Nominally quite a substantial list of powers was granted but no means or authority were provided to execute and enforce actions taken under them. Even before the adoption of the articles they were seen to be faulty and in need of amendments, but these were almost impossible of adoption, since the unanimous approval of all thirteen states was necessary, and one state or another repeatedly defeated the will of all the others. A study of the history of this period discloses the fact that in the articles of confederation each State thought more of defending itself against its sister states than against the common enemy of all.

The Government consisted of delegates from the thirteen states, not less than two or more than seven from each, forming one body. Each State was, however, entitled to but one vote, no matter how many delegates might represent it. Under this form of government, matters soon began to look black for the new-born Nation. Men of ability and power refused to serve as delegates and preferred to devote their time and energies to their State Legislatures. The States were supposed to each contribute to the upkeep of the general government and to the payment of the interest, at last on the public debt, but none paid its share in full or promptly, and the country's credit abroad was lost entirely. Within two years of the adoption of the articles, Washington declared that without a central authority to govern, the Confederated Republic would fail.

THREE POWERS NOT POSSESSED BY CONGRESS

It was seen that at least three essential powers not possessed by Congress must be lodged in some central authority. These were to make treaties, which would be respected by the State; to collect revenue, not ask for it; and to regulate commerce, both foreign and domestic. How all this was provided will be shown in another sketch.

Perhaps the greatest and most outstanding result of this experiment in government was, by its very failures and ineffectiveness, the forcing on the minds of the people the knowledge of the absolute necessity for a strong centralised organisation, if the country was to live. Without all these trials and failures this would never have been believed. Knowing its mistakes, the framers of the constitution were enabled to avoid many errors and pitfalls. The great outstanding accomplishment of this period was the formulation of the colonial and territorial policy of the United States. This was provided for by the ordinances of 1784 and 1786, which established the forms of temporary or territorial governments, to be applied to the great Northwest Territory, and the methods and means to be taken for its division into States, with their eventual admission into the Union. This alone would justify its existence.

A careful study, especially of the inefficiency and inability of this Confederation, as represented by its Congress, to enforce any of its decisions or requests, and the contempt with which these were received by its component parts, brings forcibly to mind another body formed in Paris not many years ago. For several months before the end only two members were present most of the time, and the only action taken was day to day adjournment. It adjourned sine die March 2, 1789, and two days later was succeeded by our present establishment.

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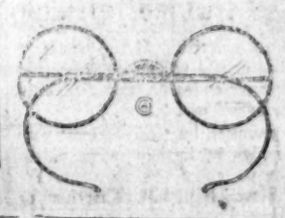

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Mattins (said), Lessons: Proverbs xiii, Luke xxii, 1-38. Psalm 49. 10.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist, Harwood in D., Preacher: The Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Lessons: Proverbs xii, 1.19, Luke xxiii, 39-end; Psalm 79; Anthem: "God is a spirit," Sterndale Bennett. Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A.

* * *

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m, Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

* * *

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. C. Keyte, M. A., of Peking. Subject: "God is Love"; Chant 59; Hymns 2, 511, 138, 285. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. J. C. Keyte, M. A.; Subject: "The Message to the Cross;" Chant 49; Hymns 437, 243, 435, 684.

* * *

Community Church.—9 a.m. Sunday School in American School Buildings. Bible class for adults under the direction of Dr. Lowrie. 11 a.m. Preaching service and morning worship in the Columbia Country Club. Take No. 2 car from French Bund and get off at Route Dollmer. The paster, Rev. Clifford Merrill Drury, will preach. Subject: "The 73rd Psalm." Special musical numbers. 5 p.m. Song Service at the gymnasium of the Navy Y. M. C. A., corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. The pastor will preach. Subject: "Ways of reckoning."

* * *

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evengelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. 11 a.m. by Rev J. D. Cunningham, B. A. of Nanking; 6 p.m. by the same. Children's Service 11 a.m. The Sunday School meets at 4 p.m.

* * *

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Mortals and Immortals." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at 21 Nanking Road. Room 71.

* * *

Society of Friends (Quakers), Shanghai. A meeting for worship will be held tomorrow at 11 a.m. at No. 12 Jinkee Road, second flat.

* * *

St. John's Pro-Cathedral Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. F. Drown.

The East Window

THE Chinese members of the Union Club of China last week gave a farewell dinner to Mr. G. L. Wilson, president of the Club who is departing soon for London on extended home leave. At this dinner the interesting information was brought out that the Union Club of China has finally turned the corner and is now a successful and going concern. The Union Club of China was formed in Shanghai during the war, the idea being to provide a meeting place for American, British and Chinese business men. Similar institutions were started in other ports, but we understand that the one in Shanghai is the only one that has justified its existence and made good. Arrangements are now being made to move the club from its present location over the Bank of Communications to the top floor of the new Lee Building now nearing completion on Avenue Edward VII. This will provide more commodious quarters and since the new premises are being constructed for the special uses of the club it is expected to further increase the popularity of the institution. Upon the departure of Mr. Wilson, Mr. V. G. Lyman of the Standard Oil Company will become President.

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THE Pan-Pacific Union which has its headquarters in Honolulu has announced a Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference for next July. Dr. L. O. Howard of the Department of Agriculture of the United States will be temporary chairman of the meeting and it is expected that delegates will attend from China, Japan, the Philippines, Siam, Malaya, Indo-China, Borneo, Java and Australia. Among the subjects to be discussed are International Agreements Regarding Fisheries, Economic Entomology, Plant Pathology, International Quarantine Policies, Crop Production and Improvement, Forestry, Climatology, Transportation and Distribution of Food Products, Topography Land and Sea and Animal Husbandry. Each subject will be discussed by a recognised authority first after which there be a general discussion on the part of all of the delegates from the various countries, the idea being to co-ordinate the information for the benefit of all and finally to recommend legislation and international agreements on the subject of food conservation. According to a recent letter received from Mr. A. H. Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, China is expected to send a large delegation to the meeting and to take a leading part in the discussions owing to the importance of food production and conservation in the national life of China.

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DR. J. J. Heeren of the Shantung Christian University located in Tsinantu in a recent article contributed to The China Weekly Review of Shanghai stated that the Kianchow-Tsinan, or as it is popularly known, the Shantung Railway, had made a sufficient profit during the past year to pay $1,200,000 interest charges to the Japanese on the bonded indebtedness of the road, and in addition there was a balance of $300,000 left in the bank. This railroad which probably has had the most interesting history of any railroad in the world is now managed entirely by the Chinese. The staff is composed almost entirely of Chinese returned students and according to Dr. Heeren, nearly 50 percent of them are engineering graduates from American universities.

The history of the Shantung Railway really started in 1897 when Chinese bandits murdered two German Catholic missionaries, for this provided the Kaiser with his opportunity for the seizure of Kiaochow Bay on the Shantung peninsula and gave birth to the "Shantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft." The railroad was completed in 1904 and up to the time of the capture of Tsingtao by the Japanese in 1914 it was operated by the Germans with the sole idea in mind of making Tsingtao the Hamburg of the Far East. After the Japanese got control of the line, they beat the Germans at their own game for where the Germans had been nationalistic the Japanese were ultra-nationalistic. While the Germans used Germans only in the higher positions—at most a few dozens—the Japanese employed their own nationals for everything except the most menial jobs. It became a Japanese railroad in every sense of the word and was operated almost entirely for the enhancement of Japanese interests.

And then came the Washington Conference and the return of the railroad to China. Now the young Chinese are trying to operate the road in the interest of their own country and the first year, although filled with much trouble, has been generally successful. Most of the young men, returned students, were put on the road by Dr. C. T. Wang who conducted the final negotiations with the Japanese for the redemption of the line. The wonder now is, how long will the Northern military barons permit these returned students to have a free hand in the administration of the line. That $300,000 surplus provides a terrible temptation to those who have been guilty of looting the other railroads of China.

★ ★ ★

THERE are two organisations in China almost exactly similar in membership, purpose and general character one being located in Shanghai and the other in one of the other ports of China. The one located in Shanghai makes a special attempt to see that the fullest publicity is given to its doings, its charitable activities, addresses made at regular meetings and so on. The other organisation located in another city in China maintains the greatest possible secrecy regarding its doings. Newspapermen are barred from its meetings and the general public never hears anything about the organisation or its activities. The organisation in Shanghai which appreciates the value of publicity and uses it is known generally as a "live" organisation and membership in it is considered a considerable honor, while the other organisation with equal opportunities has had a difficult time in keeping alive.

It is pretty difficult in these busy days to operate any kind of an enterprise without the aid of publicity and the organisation or business which considers itself too important or exclusive to use publicity usually suffers the fate of having the public forget about it altogether. A well known magazine writer recently stated his belief that publicity had more to do with the success of the Washington Conference than any other single element and on the other hand that the lack of publicity had had more to do with the failure of the Versailles Conference than any other single element. At the Versailles Conference newspapermen except on very rare occasions were strictly barred from the sessions of the delegates. The result was, in the opinion of the writer referred to above, that the public knew little about what was going on and hence the delegates did not have the benefit of the public's reactions to their acts. When the Washington Conference was called, President Harding evidently profiting from President Wilson's mistakes, decided upon complete publicity. Newspapermen of about a dozen different nationalities, representing every possible shade of political thought and to the number of some 600 were admitted to all of the sessions of the meeting. The result was that the delegates to the Conference knew every morning when they read the papers just what the world thought of them and shaped their actions accordingly, and the final result was a generally successful Conference. It's pretty difficult to imagine an enterprise these days which can not be benefitted by the light of publicity, barring of course bandit enterprises, opium rings and gun smuggling.

The Soviet In Urga

REUTER'S despatch which we published in our columns yesterday dealing with conditions in Urga, gives an interesting account of conditions there and, in fact, demonstrates by what means Sovietism may be spread in territories adjacent to those originally Russian. For in the past four or five years there has been continual speculation as to the spread of Bolshevism in China, stories of vast Soviet schemes for the proselytizing of the whole of the Asiatic continent have been circulated, and undoubtedly those in present control of Russia have made every endeavor, as a first step, to obtain a recognised footing in the capital of China.

Envoys have been sent with fair promises, but for the most part have succeeded in nothing, while the high hopes that were raised with the advent of M. Karakhan the present Soviet Envoy to Peking (have shown little prospect of materialisation. That may or may not be due to the Chinese suspicion of the whole political creed preached by these people or merely to the ingrained conservatism of the race. But a more important reason may be found, we think, in the fact that politically and constitutionally speaking, as well as socially, China has not advanced along those lines best calculated to provide a breeding ground for the doctrines of subversion. The Bolshevik may say, patronisingly that China is not ready for such teaching, against which it may be argued that, if ever she was ready, it was a long time ago, far enough back in the past to ensure that this vast peoples never will revert to that stage where such a gospel would be likely to gain ready acceptance.

It may be, for reasons such as this, that the efforts made some few years ago have come practically to nought, for though it might be said that recent rapid organisation of Chinese labor may be taken as fruits of that energetic campaign it is open to question whether such is in fact a correct statement, Rather would we think that the present extensive organisation of labor in China, of which we see very patent evidences in the Treaty Ports, has been effected in spite of Bolshevism rather than because of it.

It is, consequently, no matter for surprise that the passage of Urga into Soviet control is not the work of the Chinese, who seem to be sufferers thereby, nor of the Mongols unaided, but rather the accession to some sort of irregular power of a club whose membership is drawn from the supporters of the Soviet. If this success is the result of some deep laid plot on the part of the Reds, it has, besides its apparent success, one other quality to commend itself to Moscow, namely the fact that it appears to have been brought about by means not calculated to distress Peking. The accession to power of an organisation, domestic to Urga, cannot by the wildest contortion of words be construed as an act unfriendly to China on the part of an outside government. Were such a contention advanced, the obvious reply would be that China has the remedy in her own hands, to administer within her own territory and that whatever was happening at Urga was no earthly concern of the leaders in Moscow.

As an example of peaceful penetration the results obtained at Urga are particularly striking. The subterranean efforts of the Reds have involved nothing of which China can properly complain, and the success of the experiment justifies the opinion that similar attempts will be made on other Chinese localities adjacent to the Russian border. In this respect it is interesting to note the Bolshevik attitude with regard to affairs in Harbin. It is but natural that this important city, containing somewhere near 200,000 Russians, the headquarters of a railway of the first magnitude, controlled at present by a board of White Russians and Chinese, who have exercised in the past a species of benevolent tyranny over the whole city, should attract the attention of the Reds who, whatever might be their authoritative announcements on the subject, are just as eager as their imperialist predecessors to extend the scope of their influence.

In the dispute between the Chinese officials in Manchuria and the Chinese railway, no very apparent interest has been taken by the Reds officially, but it is common knowledge that they are hoping for success on the part of the Chinese. Not because they want to see the railway pass into Chinese control, but rather because they hope that, as a result of the struggle and their moral support of the Chinese, they may succeed to that partial control exercised at present by their White nationals. This would undoubtedly mean unofficial control of Harbin. Perhaps not to so great a degree as seems to prevail in Urga at the present time, but sufficient to justify efforts being made in that direction. It is in dread of such a possibility that so many Whites live in Harbin. The fear of an overt act of hostility on the part of the Reds resigned to obtain control of the city is not so great as apprehension that by some such process of infiltration the Reds may come into power and directly or indirectly govern the last refuge which they have short of absolute emigration. Events in Urga would seem to justify that fear, were it not for the fact that Chang Tso-lin is the last person to tolerate any real usurpation of his authority within his domain, no matter by what peaceful means it is accomplished.

Stimulating Discourses

WITH EXCERPTS FROM GREAT THINKERS

By Mathy

LUCIUS ANNAEUS SENECA

The contemplation of the great of old quickens the blood and ennobles the soul. Such a quickening and ennobling of the spirit is to be had of a study of Seneca, termed by Farrar a "Seeker after God," for so indeed he was, as it to be seen even by a cursory acquaintance with the circumstances of his life.

The father of the philosopher, by rank a Roman Knight, lived in the beautiful city of Cordova, selected by Marcellus as the site of a Roman Colony, by the banks of the Baetis, the modern Guadalquiver and under the woods that crown the southern slopes of Sierra Morena.

His mother Helvia was a Spanish lady and it was from her that Seneca, as well as his famous nephew, the poet Lucan, doubtless derived many of the traits which mark their intellect and their character.

A ruin is shown to modern travellers which is popularly called the House of Seneca, and the fact is at least a proof that the city still retains some memory of its illustrious sons.

Of his mother we may well say with Tennyson:

"Happy he with such a mother! faith in womankind
Beats with his blood, and trust in all things high
Comes easy to him, and, though he trip and fall,
He shall not blind his soul with clay."

Nor was his mother Helvia the only high-minded lady in whose society the boyhood of Seneca was spent. His sister, whose name is unknown, that aunt who had so tenderly protected the delicate boy, and nursed him through the sickness of his infancy, seems to have inspired him with an affection of unusual warmth.

Seneca was an inconsistent philosopher both in theory and in practice, but, so far from being dissipated or luxurious man, there is every reason to believe that in the very midst of wealth and splendour, and all the temptations they involve, he retained alike the simplicity of his habits and the rectitude of his mind. Whatever may have been the amusements common among his wealthy and noble contemporaries, we know that he found his highest enjoyment in the innocent pleasures of his garden.

What was the state of Roman Society of Seneca's time? The darkness is deepest just before the dawn, and never did a grosser darkness or a thicker mist of moral pestilence brood over the surface of pagan society than at the period when the Sun of Righteousness arose with healing in His wings. There have been many ages when the dense gloom of a heartless immorality seemed to settle down with unusual weight: there have been many places where, under the gaslight of an artificial system, vice has seemed to acquire an unusual audacity, but never probably was there any age or any place where the worst forms of wickedness were practised with a more unblushing effrontery than in the city of Rome under the government of the Caesars. A deeply-seated corruption seemed to have fastened upon the very vitals of the national existence.

Fifty years later it seemed to Juvenal that in his times the very final goal of iniquity had been attained, and he exclaims in a burst of despair, that "posterity will add *nothing* to our immorality, our descendants can but do and desire the same crimes as ourselves." We ought to realize this fact if we would judge of Seneca aright. It was an age of the most enormous wealth existing side by side with the most abject poverty. It was an age at once of atheism and superstition, of boundless luxury, an age in which women recklessly vied with one another in the race of splendour and extravagance, and in which men plunged headlong, without a single scruple of conscience, and with every possible resource at their command, into the pursuit of pleasure.

And it was an age of deep sadness. That it should have been so is an instructive and solemn lesson. In proportion to the luxury of the age were its misery and its exhaustion. Moreover, it was an age of cruelty. The shows of gladiators, the sanguinary combats of wild beasts, the not infrequent spectacle of savage tortures and capital punishments, the occasional sight of innocent martyrs burning to death in their shirts of pitchy fire, must have hardened and imbruted the public sensibility.

(To Be Continued)

Editorial Comments

TO read the papers published in the Straits Settlements is to light at present some strange forms of criticism of the Steavenson Rubber Restriction scheme, introduced with the prime object of saving such a vital industry of the F. M. S. One writer complains that restriction is being made the object of far too much legislation, the average planter in Malaya being presented with a new branch of estate management which it is alleged is baffling. Another complaint is that estate agents have to create a subsidiary department to study rubber legislation and rules.

In yet another instance, Mr. Frank Copeman, presiding at the Eastern International Rubber and Produce Trust meeting, complained in the following strain: "I feel a mistake has been made in fixing what has been called the pivotal price of rubber at as low a figure as is 1s. 3d. per pound. In striving to protect the interest of consumers barely justice has been done to the producers."

It is surprising that the Chairman of a rubber company should give expression to such a statement. Many rubber companies are grateful to the Government for the advantages which have accrued to the industry by the Steavenson scheme, and the pivotal price is reasonable, as is acknowledged on all hands. Then again the criticism of those who complain of the cumbersome system under which the Scheme has to be worked appears unwarranted. The Federated Malay States Government has certainly done well in the matter of administering the Restriction Scheme, and if the plan is not so simple it has brought gains to the rubber industry during the one year of its administration.

★ ★ ★

THE United States Congress has been considering, it is stated, the establishment of a territorial government in the Philippines, but whether the Filipinos will accept it in place of self-government is not known. One writer in a journal of the Philippine Islands goes so far as to state that it would be "in direct opposition to the sacred aspirations of the Filipino people. "No sound reason appears to be advanced to show why a territorial form of government should be out of the question. Independence appears to be the consuming passion of their lives. Territorial forms of government were inaugurated in New Mexico, Arizona and other states before their admission into the Union, and there is no earthly reason why it could not be tried in the Philippines.

We are told that technical considerations, the differences in customs and habits are in themselves insurmountable obstacles to such a from of government being established in those Islands. There is certainly no objection to peaceable and honest endeavor for independence on the part of the Filipinos, but there is objection to having every act and purpose of the sovereign power impugned. This is what is being practised at present in the Philippine Islands by certain political parties. It is a mistaken notion that some political leaders seem to cultivate that General Wood is bent on destroying the autonomy of the Islands, and the opponents of General Wood are beginning to realise that he is made of better stuff than they estimated. Meanwhile the talk of a territorial government in the Philippines is agitating the Filipinos tremendously. President Quezon leans to the opinion that if such a measure as a Philippine American territory were presented to Congress it would never receive serious consideration for the reason that "the American people would never tolerate the breaking of a solemn promise made to the Filipino people."

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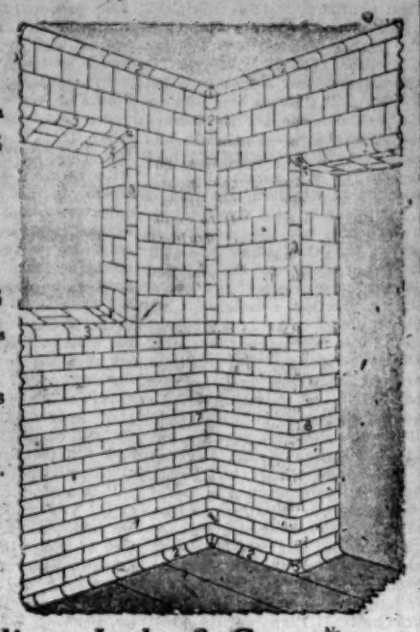

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A Sunday Stroll With The Great In The Field Of Literature

The Human Drift—By Jack London

FOREWORD

Perhaps you have never read this prophetic outbrust from the genius of London.

The events which have transpired during the eighteen years that have elapsed since this was penned serve but to emphasize the soundness of his world-view.

This amazing vision will be given in these columns in four Sunday issues.

BY JACK LONDON

"The Revelations of Devout and Learn'd
Who rose before us, and as Prophets burn'd,
Are all but stories, which, awoke from Sleep,
They told their comrades, and to Sleep return'd."

The history of civilisation is a history of wandering, sword in hand, in search of food. In the misty younger world we catch glimpses of phantom races, rising, slaying, finding food, building rude civilisations, decaying, falling under the swords of stronger hands, and passing utterly away. Man, like any other animal, has roved over the earth seeking what he might devor: and not romance and adventure, but the hunger-need, has urged him on his vast adventures. Whether a bankrupt gentleman sailing to colonise Virginia or a lean Cantonese contracting to labor on the sugar plantations of Hawaii, in each case, gentleman and coolie, it is a desperate attempt to get something to eat, to get more to eat than he can get at home.

It has always been so, from the time of the first pre-human anthropoid crossing a mountain-divide in quest of better berry-bushes beyond, down to the latest Slovak, arriving on our shores today, to go to work in the coal-mines of Pennsylvania. These migratory movements of peoples have been called drifts, and the word is apposite. Unplanned, blind, automatic, spurred on by the pain of hunger, man has literally drifted his way around the planet. There have been drifts in the past, innumerable and forgotten, and so remote that no records have been left, or composed of such low-typed humans or pre-humans that they made no scratchings on stone or bone and left no monuments to show that they had been. These early drifts we conjecture and know must have occurred, just as we know that the first upright-walking brutes were descended from some kin of the quadrumana through having developed "a pair of greatest out of two opposable thumbs." Dominated by fear, and by their very fear accelerating their development, these early ancestors of ours suffering hunger-pangs very like the ones we experience today, drifted on, hunting and being hunted, eating and being eaten, wandering through thousand-year-long odysseys of screaming primordial savagery, until they left their skeletons in glacial gravels, some of them, and their bone-scratchings in cave-men's lairs.

There have been drifts from east to west and west to east, from north to south and back again, drifts that have criss-crossed one another, and drifts colliding and recoiling and caroming off in new directions. From Central Europe the Aryans have drifted into Asia, and from Central Asia the Turanians have drifted across Europe. Asia has thrown forth great waves of hungry humans from the prehistoric "round-barrow" "broad-heads" who overran Europe and penetrated to Scandinavia and England, down through the hordes of Attila and Tamerlane, to the present immigration of Chinese and Japanese that threatens America. The Phoenicians and the Greeks, with unremembered drifts behind them, colonised the Mediterranean. Rome was engulfed in the torrent of Germanic tribes drifting down from the north before a flood of drifting Asiatics. The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, after having drifted whence no man knows, poured into Britain, and the English have carried this drift on around the world. Retreating before stronger breeds, hungry and voracious, the Eskimo has drifted to the inhospitable polar regions, the Pigmy to the fever-rotten jungles of Africa. And in this day the drift of the races continues, whether it be of Chinese into the Philippines and the Malay Peninsula, of Europeans to the United States or of Americans to the wheat-lands of Manitoba and the Northwest.

Perhaps most amazing has been the South Sea Drift. Blind, fortuitous, precarious as no other drift has been, nevertheless the islands in that waste of ocean have received drift after drift of the races. Down from the mainland of Asia poured an Aryan drift that built civilisations in Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra. Only the monuments of these Aryans remain. They themselves have perished utterly, though not until after leaving evidences of their drift clear across the great South Pacific to far Easter Island. And on that drift they encountered races who had accomplished the drift before them, and they, the Aryans, passed, in turn, before the drift of other and subsequent races whom we today call the Polynesian and the Melanesian.

Man early discovered death. As soon as his evolution permitted, he made himself better devices for killing than the old natural ones of fang and claw. He devoted himself to the invention of killing devices before he discovered fire or manufactured for himself religion. And to this day, finest creative energy and technical skill are devoted to the same old task of making better and ever better killing weapons. All his days, down all the past, have been spent in killing. And from the fear-stricken, jungle-lurking, cavehaunting creature of long ago, he won to empery over the whole animal world because he developed into the most terrible and awful killer of all the animals. He found himself crowded. He killed to make room, and as he made room ever he increased and found himself crowded, and ever he went on killing to make more room. Like a settler clearing land of its weeds and forest bushes in order to plant corn, so man was compelled to clear all manner of life away in order to plant himself. And, sword in hand, he has literally hewn his way through the vast masses of life that occupied the earth space he coveted for himself. And ever he has carried the battle wider and wider and wider, until today not only is he a far more capable killer of men and animals than ever before, but he has pressed the battle home to the infinite and invisible hosts of menacing lives in the world of micro-organisms.

It is true, that they that rose by the sword perished by the sword. And yet, not only did they not all perish, but more rose by the sword than perished by it, else man would not today be over running the world in such huge swarms. Also, it must not be forgotten that they who did not rise by the sword did not rise at all. They were not. In view of this, there is something wrong with Doctor Jordan's war-theory which is to the effect that the best being sent out to war, only the second best, the men who are left, remain to breed a second best race, and that, therefore, the human race deteriorates under war. If this be so, if we have sent forth the best we bred and gone on breeding from the men who were left, and since we have done this for ten thousand millenniums and are what we splendidly are today, then what unthinkably splendid and god-like beings must have been our forebears those ten thousand millenniums ago. Unfortunately for Doctor Jordan's theory, those ancient forebears cannot live up to this fine reputation. We know them for what they were, and before the monkey cage of any menagerie we catch truer glimpses and hints and resemblances of what our ancestors really were long and long ago. And by killing, incessant killing, by making a shambles of the planet, those apelike creatures have developed even into you and me. As Henley has said in "The Song of the Sword:"

"The Sword Singing—
Driving the darkness,
Even as the banners
And spears of the Morning:
Sifting the nations,
The slag from the metal,
The waste and the weak
From the fit and the strong:
Fighting the brute,
The abysmal Fecundity:
Checking the gross
Multitudinous blunders,
The groping, the purblind
Exceeses in service
Of the Womb universal,
The absolute drudge."

(Part two will appear next Sunday)

The Tale Of Khafri

(This is the Tale of Khafri written 4800 B. C. in Egypt.)

I will tell your Majesty a wonderful thing that happened in the time of your father, King Nebka the Just, when he went to the temple of Ptah, the master of Memphis.

Now, one day His Majesty went into the temple of Ptah and with his train visited the house of his scribe and chief magician, Ubauaner. And the wife of Ubauaner saw a vassal standing behind the King, and as soon as she saw him, her heart longed after him, and she sent her maid to him with a gift of beautiful garments. And the maid brought the man back with her. Now the chief magician had a lodge on his lake, and after several days had passed, the vassal said to the wife of Ubauaner:

"There is a lodge on the lake. If it pleases thee, we will stay there together a little while."

Then the wife of the magician said to the steward who had charge of the lake:

"Let the lodge on the lake be prepared for me."

He did as she said, and she stayed there drinking with the vassal till the sun set. And when evening fell, the man went down into the lake to bathe, and the maid told the steward what had passed between her mistress and the vassal. And when daylight broke over the land and the second day had passed, the steward sought out the chief magician and told him what had happened in the lodge.

"Bring me my casket of ebony inlaid with vermilion containing my book of magic," said the magician to his steward.

And when Ubauaner obtained it, he fashioned a crocodile of wax, seven inches long, and chanted over it something from his book of magic.

"When that vassal goes down to bathe in my lake," he chanted, "then drag him into the depths of the water!"

He gave the crocodile to the steward and said to him: "When the vassal goes down to the lake to bathe, as he does every day, throw this crocodile of wax into the water behind him!"

The steward then departed, taking the waxen crocodile with him. And the wife of Ubauaner said to the steward:

"Let the lodge on the lake be prepared for me: for I wish to rest in it."

So the lodge was filled with all good things, and the woman came and made merry there with the vassal. When evening fell, the vassal went, as was his custom every day, to bathe in the lake, and the steward threw the crocodile of wax into the water after him. And the crocodile changed into a crocodile seven ells in length, and seized the vassal and carried him under the water.

Now the chief magician, Ubauaner, stayed seven days with Nebka the Just, King of Upper and Lower Egypt, while the vassal remained under the water without breathing. When the seven days were over, and Nebga the Just came to the temple, the chief magician came before him and said:

"Would it please your Majesty to come and see the marvel that has happened in regard to one of your vassals?"

So His Majesty went with Ubauaner to the lake, and Ubauaner called to the crocodile:

"Bring the man out of the water!"

And the crocodile came from the lake with the vassal, and the magician cried, "Stop!" And he laid a spell on the creature, and made it halt before the King.

"Oh, how terrible this crocodile is!" said Nebka the Just. But his chief magician stooped and seized the monster, and it became in his hands only a little thing of Wax. Ubauaner then told the King what the vassal had done in his house to his wife.

"Take what belongs to thee!" said the king to the crocodile.

And the crocodile plunged into the depths of the lake with its prey, and no man has ever known what became of him.

Then Nebka the Just, King of Upper and Lower Egypt, ordered that the wife of Ubauaner be brought forth to the north side of the palace: and there she was burnt and her ashes were cast into the river.

The Twilight Hour Of Yang :-: Kuei-Fei :-:

This is a book of 56 pages by Mr. A. E. Grantham, a dramatic poem in one act. (Kelly and Walsh.)

It is not every day that a work of such rare merit comes before the Far Eastern literary world, and we unhesitatingly recommend it to the literary public interested in higher literature, for indeed this little book exhibits great poetic and dramatic insight, not to be read once and kept away, but to be "neighboured to one's bosom" and conned over in parts dwelling with emphasis on its passages of greater excellence.

Uncalled for we offer our sincere congratulations to the author, and trust to see more from his pen of the same character.

Yang Kuei-fei, China's most famous beauty, is the central theme, as the title indicates, and the poet's imagination depicts for us her feelings, moods, and thoughts with the Emperor her husband in a Temple where they have taken sanctuary from the rebellious hordes risen against the Emperor, who has "sacrificed his Kingdom's safety to the seductions of a woman's smile."

The mob demand the life of this woman, and send their representatives to persuade better counsel to the King and make him relinquish her.

The verses are lovely that depict the reconciliation of Yang Kuei-fei to her fate, the atmosphere divine of the holy men, the priests, chanting their age-won wisdom. Here the book speaks best itself:

The Oldest Monk:
Things gone and present and to come
Are one long ripple on the Ocean of Eternity,
All beauty is its own fulfilment
And every separate existence bears its goal within itself.

Yang Kuei-fei:
My mouth is parched,
My bones are melted,
My flesh is shivering with cold,
This leap into the outer darkness,
This plunge into volceless, shapeless, timeless gloom,
This utter severance from all I knew and loved and felt and thought.
It fills me with a nameless terror,
Overwhelms me with a ghastly dread
Me who used to mock at fear!
Tell me you who look so old, so calm,
You who have seen so many go,
Young men who scarcely knew what they were leaving,
Old men wildly clinging to their last tattered rag of life
Because they trembled at the nakedness beyond—
Tell me is it hard to die?

The Oldest Monk:
Dying is a flight out of the narrowness of self
Into the fullness of the All.
Flight is a joy to the great-hearted,
Anguish only to the broken-winged,
To those who wove their threads of life
Too closely into flimsy veils of desire and delusion.

Yang Kuei-fei:
The dance, the laughter and the songs,
Love and the revelry of feasts—
Is there no peace for these within the grave,
No Heaven, no immortality?

The Oldest Monk:
Peace, immortality and Heaven
They are hidden in the hollow of your hand,
If you but know.

Yang Kuei-fei:
And if I don't know?

The Oldest Monk:
Mayhap 'twill be given you to learn.

Yang Kuei-fei:
Then death is not a ruthless crushing into nothingness,
A wiping out of all our senses bring and memory stores,
But a wondrous slumber set with visions,
A swaying on the rhythmn of Eternity,
A drinking of the inmost well of life,
A floating in the radiance of the gods:—

The Oldest Monk:
The power worshipped in its life on earth
Engulfs the disembodied soul.

In her "one longing lingering look behind" at the moments of ecstacy she had spent with her lord she bursts out with:—

"I was the throbbing of his pulses,
I was the crimson of his blood,
I was the beating of his heart,
Farewell, farewell! In that dim love was beautiful,
I bless thee.
I'll wrap the golden hours of its shining round me
To comfort me in that night to which I go."

If the gift of poetic power be—as indeed it is—the "vision and the faculty divine," then here before us is the full exhibition of such power, in a little volume "not to be put by."

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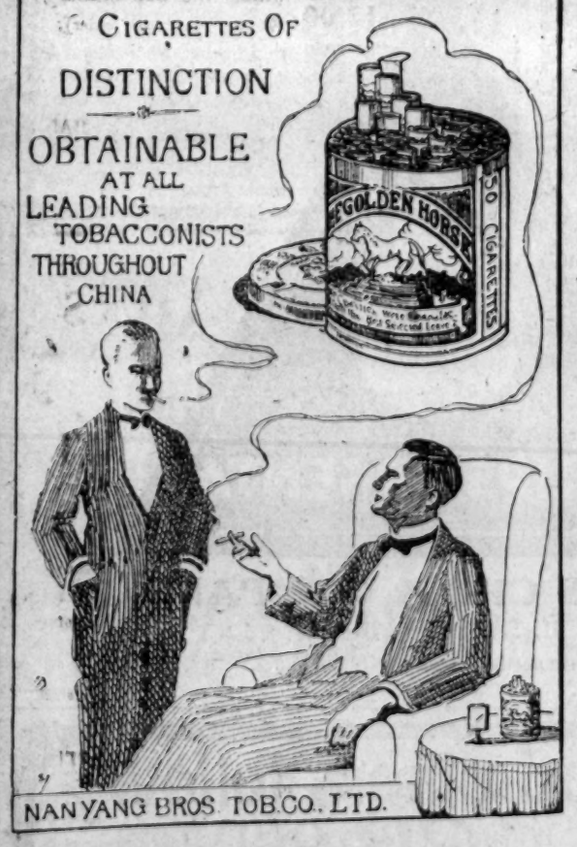

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Cockney: "'Awker, Sir, 'awker,' I ain't an 'awker, I'm a banker."

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W. T. Stead On Conscious And Unconscious Personalities Inside Of Us

If I were free to use the simplest illustration without any pretence at scientific exactitude, I should say that the new theory supposes that there are inside each of us not one personality but two, and that these two correspond to the husband and wife. There is the Conscious Personality, which stands for the husband. It is vigorous, alert, active, positive, monopolising all the means of communication and production. So intense is its consciousness that it ignores the very existence of its partner, excepting as a mere appendage and convenience to itself. Then there is the Unconscious Personality, which corresponds to the wife who keeps cupboard and storehouse, and the old stocking which treasures up the accumulated wealth of impressions acquired by the conscious personality, but who is never able to assert any right to anything, or to the use of sense or limb except when her lord and master is asleep or entranced.

When the Conscious Personality has acquired any habit or faculty so completely that it becomes instinctive, it is handed off to the Unconscious Personality to keep and use, the conscious Ego giving it no longer any attention. Deprived, like the wife in countries where the subjection of woman is the universal law, of all right to an independent existence, or to the use of the sense, or of the limb, the Unconscious Personality has discovered ways and means of communicating other than through the recognised organs of sense.

How vast and powerful are those hidden organs of the Unconscious Personality we can only dimly see. It is through them that Divine revelation is vouchsafed to man. The visions of the mystic, the prophecies of the seer the inspiration of the sibyl, all come through this Unconscious Soul. It is through this dumb and suppressed Ego that we communicate by telepathy, that thought is transferred without using the five senses. This under-soul is in touch with the over-soul, which, in Emerson's noble phrase, "abolishes time and space." "This influence of the senses has," he says, "in most men, overpowered their mind to that degree that the walls of time and space have come to look real and insurmountable; and to speak with levity of these limits is in the world the sign of insanity. Yet time and space are but inverse measures of the force of the soul."

It is this unconscious personality which sees the Strathmore foundering in midocean, which hears a whisper spoken hundreds of miles off upon the battlefield, and which witnesses, as if it happened before the eyes, a tragedy occurring at the Antipodes. In proportion as the active, domineering Conscious Personality extinguishes his submissive unconscious partner, materialism flourishes, and man becomes blind to the Divinity that underlies all things. Hence in all religions the first step is to silence the noisy, bustling master of our earthly tabernacle, who, having monopolised the five senses, will listen to no voice which it cannot hear, and to allow the silent mistress to be open-souled to God. Hence the stress which all spiritual religions have laid upon contemplation, upon prayer and fasting. Whether it is an Indian yogi, or a Trappist monk, or one of our own Quakers, it is all the same.

In the words of the Revivalist hymn, "We must lay our deadly doing down," and in receptive silence wait for the inspiration from on high. The Conscious Personality has usurped the visible world; but the Invisible with its immeasurable expanse, is the domain of the Subconscious. Hence we read in the Scriptures of losing life that we may find it; for things of time and sense are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal.

ANAXAGORAS

Character is strengthened and encouraged by the study of the Lives of Great Men, but not everybody has the time or opportunity to do so. Here, briefly, clear-cut and to the point, you may read of Anaxagoras, "whose mind explored the heavenly paths of Truth."

* * *

Anaxagoras is generally said to have been born at Clazomence, in Lydia, not far from Colophon. Inheriting from his family a splendid patrimony, he seemed born to figure in the State; but like Parmenides, he disregarded all such external greatness, and placed his ambition elsewhere. Early in life, so early as his twentieth year, the passion for philosophy engrossed him. Like all young ambitious men, he looked with contempt upon the intellect exhibited in his native city. His soul panted for the capital. The busy activity, and the growing importance of Athens, solicited him. He yearned towards it, as the ambitious youth in a provincial town yearns for London; in a word, as all energy longs for a fitting theater on which to play its part.

He came to Athens. It was a great and stirring epoch. The countless hosts of Persia had been scattered by a handful of resolute men. The political importance of Greece, and of Athens the Queen of Greece, was growing to a climax. The Age of Pericles, one of the most glorious in the long annals of mankind, was dawning. The Poems of Homer formed the subject of literary conversation, and of silent heartfelt enjoyment. The early triumphs of Aeschylus had created a Drama, such as still remains the wonder and delight of scholars and critics. The young Sophocles that perfect flower of antique art, was then in his bloom, meditating on that art which he was thereafter to bring to perfection in the Antigone and the Philoctetes. The Ionian Philosophy had found a home there; and the young Anaxagoras shared his time with Homer and Anaximenes.

Philosophy soon obtained the supreme place in his affections. The mysteries of the universe tempted him. He yielded himself to the fascination, and declared that the aim and purpose of his life was to contemplate the heavens. All care for his affairs was given up. His estate ran to waste, whilst he was solving problems. But the day he found himself a beggar, he exclaimed: "To Philosophy I owe my worldly ruin, and my soul's prosperity." He commenced teaching, and he had illustrious pupils in Pericles, Euripides, and Socrates.

He was not long without paying the penalty of success. The envy and uncharitableness of some, joined to the bigotry of others, caused an accusation of impiety to be brought against him. He was tried and condemned to death; but owed the mitigation of his sentence into banishment to the eloquence of his friend and pupil, Pericles. Some have supposed that the cause of his persecution was this very friendship of Pericles; and that the statesman was struck at through the unpopular philosopher. The supposition is gratuitous, and belongs, rather to the perverted ingenuity of modern scholarship, than to the sober facts of history. In the persecution of Anaxagoras we see nothing but what was very natural, what occurred afterwards in the case of Socrates, and what has subsequently occurred a thousand times in the history of mankind. It is the simple effect of outraged convictions. Anaxagoras controverted the religion of his time: he was tried and condemned in consequence.

After his banishment he resided in Lampsacus, and there preserved his tranquillity of mind until his death. "It is not I who have lost the Athenians; it is the Athenians who have lost me," was his proud reflection. He continued his studies, and was highly respected by the citizens, who wishing to pay some mark of esteem to his memory, asked him, on his deathbed, in what manner they could do so? He begged that the day of his death might be annually kept as a holiday in all the schools of Lampsacus. For centuries this request was fulfilled. He died in his seventy-third year. A tomb was erected to him in the city with this inscription:—

"This tomb great Anaxagoras confines,
Whose mind explored the heavenly paths of Truth."

The Cosmic Stand-Point

(These verses can bear repetition anywhere and at anytime and are unforgettable. Say them to yourself again and again until they become part of your consciousness.)

* * *

A Fire-mist and a planet
A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian,
And caves where cave-men dwell,
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod,
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high.
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the golden rod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings,
Come welling and surging in:
Come from the mystic ocean,
Whose rim no foot has trod,
Some of us call it longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood:
And millions who humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway plod
Some call it consecration,
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JANE—OUR STRANGER. By Mary Borden. 351 pp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

With prose that is firm, spare and rhythmic, Miss Borden tells a story of the clash of two cultures, French and American. The complications of her story The complications of her story involve a contrast between and French men and women, traditions and manners, revealing the older world in the severe light of American Puritanism. The implications of the story amount to an indictment of the febrile and futile pomp displayed by irresponsible persons of wealth in the years that preceded the European war. Miss Borden, it is therefore evident, has attempted a great deal in the space of a brief novel, and it is indeed a high tribute that, with so broad and deep a conception, she has nearly, if not quite accomplished her task.

The tragedy of Jane, the American girl whose shallow mother contrives to marry her to Philibert, scion of impoverished French aristocrats, is at once an illustration of the conflicting forces at play in Western civilization before the war and a symbol of the social ferment in France during those years. This is so because the men and women and children of Miss Borden's story are part and parcel of their environment, and this environment—Western civilization in general, French society in particular—is seen in and through them. Thus it is here, in her endeavor to recreate the world before the war, characters and background becoming one, that Miss Borden's art has been eminently successful, and because of this the essentially simple narrative of "Jane—Our Stranger" is made to present a multitude of significant and inviting aspects. Indeed, the many arresting implications, the fascinating overtones, provide the source for much of the fine pleasure to be derived from this highly distinctive novel.

In view of this, it goes without saying that Miss Borden has not been thrifty in the use of her powers of observation and creation. She has given all generously, but with a nice hand, and, it only remains to be added, the wealth of her material is equal to the proportions of her conception. Of this book, as of "Vanity Fair"—to select the novel that in many ways is recalled by "Jane—Our Stranger"—it can be said that it contains the material of several novels.

For evample, there is that other novel Miss Borden might have written, which might have borne the name, "Three American Women in Paris." It is all here—a part of the greater novel. There is Mrs. Carpenter, Jane's mother, "an American who apologized for her country," who called the United States "crude," and sacrificed the life of her daughter to her crude desire to be recognized by the patricians of Paris. Then there is Fan, Jane's girlhood friend from St. Mary's Plains, Mich., who married a penniless Russian prince, endured his profligacy, feverishly fought for "a good time" in Paris, swiftly disintegrated under the high pressure of her gay set, flamed up at last in a brief passion for a beautiful and stupid boy, and at length died of consumption. And there is Jane herself.

Jane does not symbolize American traditions and manners, but to that degree to which all noble young women of a Country attain she does represent American culture. And this representative of the American point of view, implicated by her mother, another and different representative of America, in French life, finds her simple faith and her untried ideals defeated at every turn by the suave cynicism of an older, more weary, more compromising world. For twenty years, attracted and then repelled by these people bent upon subjugating her to their code, she struggles, first to adjust herself to a husband who has married her for her money, then to maintain her balance against a society that will neither accept her wholly nor wholly release her, and finally to save her child from absorption into the alien world. She fails in all instances. And in all these instances the visible instrument of her defeat is her husband's mistress, the girl who stands opposed to Jane as the decadent representative of a dellnigh exhausted aristocracy.

In the prolonged duel between the two women, the American and the Latin, there is the suggestion of another story that Miss Borden might have written. And it is here that Miss Borden's comprehensive design in a measure suffers defeat. Of necessity the conflict between the two is but a part of Jane's struggle, which is the story in the technical sense, and in the realization of this Miss Borden subordinates the duel too thoroughly. The conclusion of this strand of the narative, therefore, seems hurried and the end of the book is robbed of its just wight.

This, however, does not destroy, though it slightly mars, the total power of the work. The fresh, crisp, sustained beauty of the prose remains a rare pleasure, the powerful conception a promise of greater things to come. "Jane—Our Stranger" will easily take and hold its rank among the finest novels of the year.

JEREMY & HAMLET

JEREMY & HAMLET. By Hugh Walpole. 305 pp. New York: George H. Doran Company.

Jeremy & Hamlet," by Hugh Hugh Walpole, certainly strikes no new note. Jeremy is a lovable little urchin, sturdy, frank and with generous impulses, for whom life alternates, and for many years will have to alternate, between a dull "prep" school and a home environment that Mr. Walpole makes about as appetizing as the first chapter of "Pere Goriot." At school Jeremy runs true to type. He "makes" the first fifteen, nurses a sneaking and ungrateful little "Arthur" through bullied unpopularity to become the best "lob bowler" on the cricket eleven, and when his two special chums run away to seek adventune in London sticks to "the code" and does not tell. This seems to be the crisis of his school career. At home he has Polchester, with its cathedral, narow streets (when he can escape into them), and legends of crusading Bishops to feed an imagination that school has not yet discouraged, though it will. Two uncles, a rich one and a poor one, descend on the staid clerical household at intervals and not only abate its deadly dullness but give Jeremy's upright little soul a chance to express the loyalties latent in it. One had almost forgotten Hamlet. He is a not very likable little dog, who is not so much a companion in Jeremy's escapades as a handy vehicle for the new naturalism on the part of his blographer.

It is, in fact, rather difficult at times to be sure for which of three publics "Jeremy & Hamlet" is intended: the public that buys books to read them, the public that buys them as presents for the younger generation or the youngters themselves. There are pages on which Jeremy's adventures are those of Peter Rabbit and where Mr. Walpole succeeds in capturing the authentic bedtime story manner.

Yet the conviction that we are reading a genuine boy's book is hardly formed before it is rudely disturbed by passages like this, full of a sort of clumsy sophistication that is becoming a characteristic of Walpole's later style:

"As we are roused to the heights or our poor imagination by great poetry, great music and great pictures, so is the dog aroused to his divine ecstasy by smell. With him a dead mouse behind the wainscoat may take the place that Shelley's "Skylark" assumes with us, and Bach's fugues are to us what grilled haddock was to Hamlet. Tot homines tot. . . ."

Mr. Walpole sees the nineties as a very far away and benighted age. "Thirty years ago," he tells us, "no parents ever conceived of analyzing their children." This is far from exact. It is true that in those dark days Freud and Montessori were not the household words they are today. Yet one writer, whose generation cannot be very distant from Mr. Walpole's in point of time, has no difficulty in recalling many a family where the utmost regard was paid to the direction the opening intelligence was favoring, whether evidenced in conduct, early literary efforts or drawings.

WEEDS

WEEDS. By Ethel Summers Kelley. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.

That will o' the wisp, "the great American novel," is receding further and further into the realms of the improbable, ceasing to influence even the dreams of American fiction writers. Instead, they are giving their attention to realistic, sincere, carefully detailed, often much too carefully detailed, studies of small yet typical communities. Of late the Middle West has predominated in this class of fiction, but here is a novel which deals with the Southern State of Kentucky, with a Kentucky which is not that of fast horses and beautiful, highbred women, nor of illiterate mountaineers and moonshine whisky. It is with Scott County the novel has to do, a district whose inhabitants are for the most part owners of small farms of tenant farmers, where men and women toil long, grilling hours in the tobacco fields or in the stripping rooms, only to come back from market, perhaps, as Dan did, with "a check for $173.86, the payment for his year's work."

The novel has little of nothing of a plot. It is rather a chronicle of the life of one woman, Judith Pippinger, from her happy childhood, through girlhood, wifehood and maternity, until, though still young according to our modern ideas, already people were beginning to call her "Aunt Jury." . . . And when her time of childbearing was over she would go back to the field like the other women, and set tobacco and worm and top tobacco, shuck corn and plant potatoes.

Here is one of those thwarted, rebellious lives, lives of endless work and squalor and wasted possibilities and hopes that fade into nothingness, which are the most tragic of all. She had children, but they brought her no comfort, for her small daughter was like dozens of other little girls in the district, "skimpy little young-old girls, with blank eyes and expressionless faces . . . a product of the life that had brought her into being, and . . . would claim her to the end," while the two boys were little better.

Among these colorless, dull-minded women Judith Pippinger

(Continued on Page 20)

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Latest Works Of Fiction

(Continued from Page 19)

was unique; handsome, energetic, strong, highspirited, responsive to the beauty of the sunset and of the hills, she seemed meant for a different lot than the one into which she had been cast. She had a marked talent for drawing and the temperament of the born artist. But there where she lived art was represented by the chromo and Judith literally had no chance. Then, too, she was only seventeen when she fell in love with Jerry Blackford, and married him. Jerry was good looking, goodtempered, the embodiment of health; he was ambitious, in his way, he looked forward to saving money and buying a farm and being independent. So they were married, and at first they were happy; then the children began to come and the troubles which pursue the tobacco grower fell upon Jerry, and the years passed, and the dream of independence faded and disappeared. Meanwhile Julith, chained to the unending routine of housework and childbearing and babytending, flamed into rebellion—a rebellion as futile as all else. In her life, as in the lives of those about her, there were no outside interests. Books and magazines, newspapers even, were practically unknown. Such minds as they had either atrophied or decayed. When Jerry and Judith sat in the stripping room with their near neighbors, Hat and Luke Wolf;

Judy . . . found her natural desire for companionship swamped in this heavy undertow of suspicion, greed, craftiness and lust. . . . No decadent court . . . falling to pieces of its own rottenness ever moved under a thicker atmosphere than that which brooded over the little shanty where these four freshcheeked young country people stood stripping tobacco.

It is dark and sordid picture which Ethel Summers Kelley spreads before us, the darker and more sordid because it has a reality one finds it impossible to question, a picture relieved only by the love of nature, and the appreciation of natural beauty which shines through its pages like a clear white light.

FOMBOMBO

FOMBOMBO. By T. S. Stribling. 311 pp. New York: The Century Company. $1.90.

From the serious consideration of the problem of the educated negro to a comedy romance of the 36$ annual Venezuelan revolutions seems a long jump. But T. S. Stribling has made it successfully and landed with his best foot foremost in his new story, "Fombombo." The yarn is highly diverting. True, it possesses none of the claims to thoughtful attention that distinguished this author's first novel, "Birthright." But, then, it professes none. Mr. Stribling has devised it apparently for no other reason than to give entertainment, and has achieved his purpose.

In company with Thomas Strawbridge, a young American "drummer" who represents a firearms factory, we arrive in Venezuela at a time when local political events are bringing the political situation to a boiling point. Strawbridge has more enthusiasm than experience, but, aided by luck, the American Consul and the author, he finds himself at length at the very heart of the disturbance, the palace of General Fombombo, the dictator of the Rio Negro. From then on events follow thick and fast. The book's humor is chiefly that of characterization. The tastes, the meagre culture and the crass materialistic outlook of the American "drummer" class Strawbridge represents make a ludicrous contrast to the aristocratic Castilian point of view. To Strawbridge music means just jazz, and literature very little beyond the rhymed optmistic platitudes so lavishly broadcasted by the press syndicates. The following gem, which he quotes with unction, sums up his complete code of business ehtics:

"Pull off no slick nor crooked deal for pennies or for dollars.

God! Think of all the trade you'll lose, if just one sucker hollers."

Mr. Stribling has given his leading actors an undoubted vitality. Strawbridge himself is excellently hit off and General Fombombo stands out as an interesting figure. But the book's most unusual bit of portraitur is Lubito, bull-fighter, bon vivant, strolling player and embryonic politician. The story's romance centres around the appealing figure of the Senora Fombombo, wife in name only of the dictator, whose going-away dress, so to speak, was a nun's habit. Altogether one may dub Mr. Stribling's latest a workmanlike and amusing tale.

MONEY, LOVE AND KATE

MONEY, LOVE AND KATE. By Eleanor H. Porte. 295 pp New York: George H. Doran Company.

"A snowball of the fates" is the author's description of the short novel which occupies rather more than half of this book and from which the title is taken. It could have been likened with greater accuracy to a popcorn ball in the making of which molasses was not spared. Unfortunately the corn is a bit stable. Mrs. Porter has not swerved from the standards of sweet wholesomeness for which her readers admire her work, but neither has she equalled her best in inventiveness and facile story telling. "Money, Love an Kate" is not likely to enhance the reputation or increase her following.

Her earlier work, especially "Pollyanna," achieved distinction in the field of innocuous fiction through the writer's manifest sincerity, a not unskilled blending of preachment and narrative, together with a degree of spiritual valor which preserved her exceptionally noble-minded heroes and heroines from banality. Such saving graces are wanting in this instance.

The hero is out of a job and down to his last five dollars in the opening paragraph. Such are the consequences of having been a harmless enough rolling stone. However, his heart is in the right place and he is not too absorbed by his own woes to to neglect feeding the squirrels in the park and to save a runaway boy from following in his footsteps. There is a bequest from a deceased uncle which will be forfeited unless he is married and "settled down" by his rapidly approaching thirtieth birthday. Although it is only $30,000 he is in terror of being married for his fortune. The god of the machine is a newspaper man wandering aimlessly about looking for a story, as newspaper men do in fiction. Thanks to him, the money makes a lot of trouble, but in the end our young man wins it and a girl untainted by mercenary motives.

It is conceivable that a writer with imagination or even fancy could create an absorbing and exciting yarn about a nickel. "The Story of a Nickel," as related by Mrs. Porter, is not such a one. The theme seems to be that a man may be down but he's never out—at least so long as he has a nickel. We are all only too familiar with the poor and innocent young girl in the big city, the drunken father, the naughty little newsboy and the good little newsboy, the foolish idle woman and the arrogant dowager who scorns her son's humble sweetheart, the black mustached villain, the errant brother and the poor but honorable suitor. They are all incorporated in "The Story of a Nickel," not to mention other equally well-known types. Their appeal is not so fresh as it once was, and Mrs. Porter neglected to devise a story for them.

Business And Financial Conditions In The United States

BY FRANCIS H. SISSON
Vice President, of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Despite the strength of restraining influences upon trade, both domestic and foreign, including the customary seasonal factors tending to lessen activity, there has been only a moderate curtailment recently in production and distribution in the United States.

It is evident from a general view of domestic production and distribution that the volume of current business remains large when measured by any other than peak standards. The decline in prices and recession in the volume of business are not accompanied by the usual initial characteristics of a major depression. Inventories are generally conservative, bank credit it not over-extended, and interest rates remain moderate. Instead of the over-expansion of construction which has usually preceded drastic and prolonged depression, there remains a general shortage of housing and other construction. decline ine prices both in security ity and commondity markets from the levels of the early months of the year has prepared the way for more nearly stable and normal business. And the fall seasonal stimulus may be expected to quicken the pace of industry and trade. The railroads have prepared for the movement of an unprecedented volume of freight. Altogether, these are conditions favorable to a continuation of good business.

On the other hand, the sharp decline in prices both in security and commodity markets, accompanied by a reduction in forward buying has somewhat weakened general confidence.

A fundamental difficulty confronting American business is the depressed condition of the export trade. The volume of exports—allowances being made for price changes—is running far below what may be considered normal and has been less this summer than last, although the absolute values differ only slightly. The volume of imports, however, reached an unprecedented level in March, followed by a considerable decline with the relaxation of demand for foreign raw materials. Preliminary figures show an excess of exports in July to the value of $26,000,000, the first monthly export balance since February.

The unequal sharing of prosperity as between manufacturing and agriculture and the resulting discontent of the farmers in certain sections of the country is closely linked with the low export prices of leading farm products, prices which govern in domestic markets as well. And out of this discontent grows the menace of possible unwise legislation in the effort to provide some means of relief from these adverse conditions.

Not all agricultural products, however, are depressed in value. While prices of wheat and livestock are particularly low, the price of cotton is high and that of corn fairly in line with general prices.

Nothing can be done which would suddenly remove all the obstacles to a vigorious export trade, promptly restore a satisfactory level of prices for wheat and other agricultural products, and thus fill the most conspicuous gap in the existing bases for sustained prosperity. But it is obvious that the main correctives which may be looked for must await a solution of Europe's —and the world's—gravest problem.

The migration of workers from rural to urban districts will tend to effect a better balance between the values of agricultural and industrial products. The fact remains, however, that the capital equipment and the industrial organisation in this country can function adequately only under conditions which result in a large export trade. Not until industrial production in Europe, our best customer, regains an approximately normal status, will the way be cleared for the fullest sustained use of our own productive equipment. And economic recovery there is obstructed chiefly by the deadlock respecting reparations.

Looking beyond the immediate future, it may be noted that certain conditions make probable a somewhat extended period of generally declining commodity prices. Currency reforms which many nations sooner or later must undertake will tend to give greater value to their monetary units, or what is the same thing, to reduce commodity prices. In some countries, considerable deflation has already been effected. Our economic relations to the rest of the world will tend to keep the movement of prices in this country more or less closely in line with gold prices elsewhere. Moreover, a shifting of effort from the repair of breaches in capital equipment to the utilisation of the restored capital for its appropriate purposes of reduction will likewise tend to reduce prices. Any protracted decline in general prices constitutes an obstacle to profitmaking in industry, and trade.

But genuine prosperity is not dependent upon a rising scale of prices. In a protracted period of falling prices, of course, efficiency is much more essential in the successful conduct of business than when prices are rising. Those business units which enter such a period with a high degree of efficiency already developed will be best prepared to meet successfully the aderse conditions which accompany declining prices.

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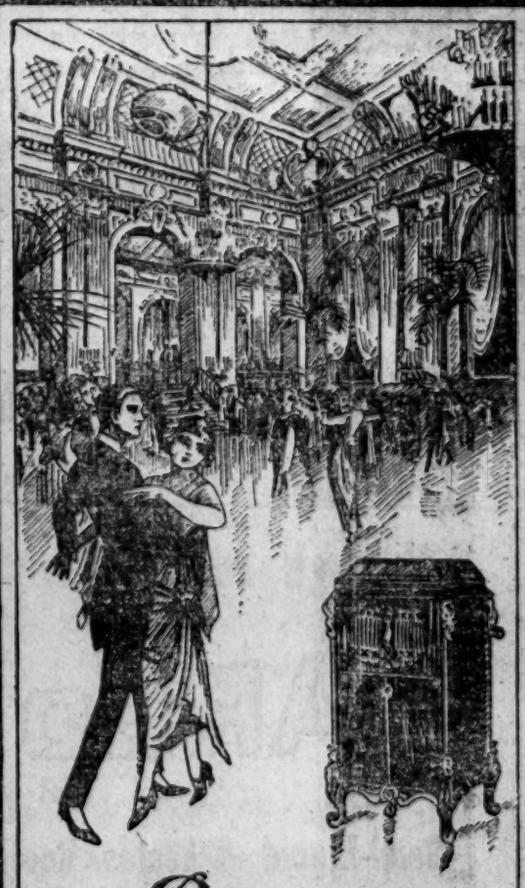

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Assisted by her Troupe
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The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1923

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Business and Official Notices

Harbour Notification
No. 21 of 1923

Shanghai Harbour: Depth of Water alongside wharves and pontoons

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Harbour Authority is not responsible for the maintenance of any given depth of water alongside wharves and pontoons, owned privately or by Municipalities, etc., in Shanghai Harbour.

Masters of vessels proceeding alongside wharves or pontoons where the depth of water is less than the draught of the ship do so at their own risk.

The Harbour Authority reserves the right to order a vessel to leave a wharf or pontoon where, owing to there being insufficient water for the vessel to lie alongside, she becomes an obstruction to the fairway.

In connection with the above the Whangpoo Conservancy Board is prepared to undertake, at any time, surveys of any river frontage, at reasonable rates, at the request of the owner.

H. E. HILLMAN,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 17th November, 1923.

Harbour Notification
No. 22 of 1923

Ports of Hongkong and Canton declared Smallpox infected

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of Customs and the Treaty Power Consuls have declared the ports of Hongkong and Canton to be smallpox infected.

All vessels arriving therefrom will be governed by the Sanitary Regulations for the port of Shanghai.

H. E. HILLMAN,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House
Shanghai, 17th Nov., 1923.
63565 N 18

S. V. C.

"A" COMPANY, BRITISH
and
CUSTOMS COMPANY
in camp at Rifle Range
"AT HOME"
W. J. Fulker
C. Q. M. S.
Customs Company.
3-6 p.m. To-day
63559 N 18

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61307

FOOCHOW

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin" Captain Torgersen, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Monday the 19th Nov. at about 8.30 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $48. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephones:—Freight C. 1520 Passage C. 3283.
63527 N 18

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PROF. J. K. SETO, PROP.

Shanghai Golf Club
NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday, 6th December, 1923, to pass the Accounts, elect a President, Committees and Auditors; on the conclusion of which an extraordinary General Meeting will be held to pass certain resolutions which are being circulated to Members.

By Order,
R. HAVES
Secretary.
63492 N 18

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 135.

TENDER FOR COAL

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply, for dredgers and launches, of from one Thousand to Fifteen Hundred tons of Washed Nuts or Lump Coal per month for one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1924, to be delivered ex wharf on the Huangpu, in accordance with a form of contract, as supplied by the Board.

Tenders marked "Tender for Coal" and addressed to the "Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Klukiang Road, Shanghai," must be sent in so as to be in the Board's hands on or before noon, November 30th, 1923. At the same time tenderers are required to deliver one ton of coal as sample at the Conservancy Woosung Yard at Chang Wah Pang, the cost of which will be paid by the Board at current market-rates.

Tenders must be valid for three weeks.

SHANGHAI, November 19th, 1923.
(Signed) H. von Heidenstam
Engineer-in-Chief.
63568 N 21

S.S. "Crosskeys" from Seattle

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

EXAMINATION ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "Crosskeys" will be held at the Robert Dollar (Pai Lien Chien) wharf on Wednesday, November 21st, at 10.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, AGENTS.
63563 N 20

Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Annual Rifle Meeting, 1923

Distribution of Prizes.

The distribution of prizes won at the 1923 Rifle Meeting and trophies won during the training season 1922/1923, will take place at the Town Hall on Monday, November 19th at 9.30 p.m.

Members of the Corps, their families and friends, are cordially invited to attend.

By Order of
THE COMMITTEE
63503 N 18

The Chinese Coal Co.

537 Medhurst Road Tel. W. 2317
CHEAP SALE
November 10th, 1923

Special Anthracite for "Salamandre Stoves"	per ton $24.00
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Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	per ton $17.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Screened)	per ton $16.00
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63513 N 20

S.S. "PRESIDENT GRANT" from Manila and Hongkong

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

EXAMINATION of ship's damaged cargo ex the "President Grant" will be held at the China Merchants Eastern Wharf on Monday, November 19th., at 10.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, AGENTS.
63539 N 18

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co.'s Steamer "Chang On," Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 20th November, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 2 Szechuen Road. Telephone: Freight 1520 and Passage 3283.
63543 N 20

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Kiaochow Tsinan Railway Administration

Notice No. 24

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Communications, this railway will resume its operation of No. 1 and No. 2 night train services between Tsingtao and Tsinan on and from the 16th of November, 1923. No. 13 and No. 14 mixed trains will simultaneously resume their original schedule running between Tsingtao and Kaomi instead of between Tsingtao and Weihsien as previously arranged.

By Order
5th November, 1923.
63490 N 23

ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITAETS GESELLSCHAFT (AEG) BERLIN.

Notice is hereby given that we have appointed
Messrs. SIEMSSEN & CO.
Sole Agents for our factories
from 1st. November 1923
for China and Hongkong.
We have organised a new Company under the name of
AEG CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY
for which Messrs. Siemssen & Co. have been appointed General Managers, and Mr. L. Junginger, Director.

Herewith we beg to give notice
that we have taken over the Sole Agency of the
Allgemeine Elektricitates Gesellschaft, Berlin, and the General Management of the AEG China Electric Co. for China and Hongkong from November 1st. 1923.

SIEMSSEN & CO.
(Established in China 1846.)

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Hankow, Canton, Hongkong.

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B64 SZECHUEN ROAD
GREAT REDUCTION
New Arrival of all kinds of skins, such as Squirrel, Sable, Fox, Ermine, Beaver, etc. at the LOWEST PRICES Now showing in our windows at the above address, and an invitation to visit our store is cordially extended.
63113

Come and Inspect our Bath Towels and Bath Robes.
Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.
P425, Nanking Road. SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD. Telephone C. 7485.
59171

Business and Official Notices

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No: 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No: 71.

Pioneer Chiropractor in the Orient
Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi
D. C., PH. C.
Palmer Graduate
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5.15 p.m. Except Sundays.
Tel. C. 3922, 71 Szechuen Road.
Licentiate of the States of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and also Japan.
61329

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel C. 7092, Residence 106, Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 1855.

Park Garage, Inc.
Phone N. 3450
198 North Szechuen Road
WE SELL
TEXACO MOTOR OILS

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Who was the first in Shanghai?
Who gives you best service?
Who is most reliable?
remember that
S. Wulff & Co.
always give satisfaction on all orders favoured them for
Cleaning & Dyeing
Office at 211a Szechuen Road
near Ningpo Road,
Tel. C. 2284.

TAXI PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

FOR XMAS
What better for those at home than a
GOOD MAH CHANG SET?
We carry large stocks of all grades and designs of our own manufacture and of the best materials and workmanship. You only need choose the sets you want. We will pack and ship them to any city in the world.
Prices from $3.00 up.
The Yuen-Yuen Mah Chang Co.,
Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers
Town Office and Show Room
46 Szechuen Road.
Phone C. 6111
63538

PURE MILK AND CREAM
Have you tried to give your children milk from "The Shanghai Milk Supply Company"
PHONE W. 4067 454 AVENUE HAIG PHONE W. 4067
If not try our milk and you will become a regular Customer of ours.
Delivered everywhere.
MANAGER J. P. SOGAARD.

Genuine Leather Trunks
Suit cases, handbags, hat cases, etc., fitted with best American locks, are now on sale, at specially low prices, until November 18, 1923, by China Trunk Emporium, corner of Bubbling Well and Tibet Roads.
Also
3-PLY VENEER WARDROBE, STEAMER AND CABIN TRUNKS
Covered with fibre, leather and sheet-steel and guaranteed indestructible. Tel. C. 612.
4110

L. A. GARLAND
High Class Gentlemen's Tailor.
Exclusive designs in the latest materials
3 Ezra Road, 2nd Floor
Telephone Central 2059
63436

SAY DAH COAL CO.,
951-58, Markham Park, Shanghai
Tele. W. 1178
BEST SCREENED HOUSEHOLD COAL

Hongay Coal (Special For Salamandre Stoves	$25.00 per ton
Hongay Coal Anthracite (Screened) Salamandre Stoves	$24.00 per ton
Honan Coal Anthracite (Screened) Salamandre Stoves	$19.00 per ton
Luaking Coal Anthracite (Screened) Hard	$18.00 per ton
Steam Hard Coal (Nuts)	$17.50 per ton
House Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$20.00 per ton
House Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$17.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Mix)	$13.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Dust)	$11.00 per ton
Fire Wood (Large) 40 bundles	$1.00
Charcoal (Large) one basket	$ 0.60

With a view to showing our appreciation to all of our patrons, our prices quoted above are comparatively lower than the market. In case any of our patrons is in need of a big quantity of any kind of coal of the above-mentioned varieties, kindly write or phone us, so that we will be able to despatch our man over for negotiation.

HANG SHUN TAI CO.
Import and Export
Fur Dealers
Telephone Central 4319
For Sale all Kinds of Furs and Skins, Sables, Ermine, Skunk, Beaver, Silver Fox, White Fox, Seal, Otter, Leopard, Stone Marten and Tiger.
407 Honan Road, Shanghai

MADAME JOSEPHINE
of
MADELAINE AND JOSEPHINE
PARIS AND NICE
is leaving Shanghai for her season in Nice and is therefore making
Big Reductions During This Week
on her
Beautiful Collection
of
Afternoon, Dinner and Evening Gowns.
Cotton Voile and Organdie for the tropics
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!
TILL SATURDAY, 24th, inst., ONLY
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
SUITE F
63526

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Haiphong	Peking
(Kedah)	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Hollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Samarang
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager

行業業實儲浙

The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908

(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....$ 420,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road. Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	V'divostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kuptheche Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1912 and October 31st, 1915).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Tranafers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Han Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. ..$ 800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central
Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordally invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..... $ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whiteaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.
YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital .. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) 69,500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U.S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Saving Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,035,243.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
11 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 33,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. MERRSCHILER,
Agent.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Head Office: 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai.

Capital paid up $2,500,000.00
Reserve ... ... $ 470,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Credits granted on approved securities.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $850,828.80
Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka. Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the
EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organization—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U.S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

行業業工

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Shanghai Branch
51 KIANGSE ROAD

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Tel. Nos. C.3204, 5816 and 6552. Shanghai Branch.

行業業商亞東

The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $ 5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $ 500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance, On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行業業商方東

Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .. $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank,
Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

L. C. WAI,
Manager.
36 Kiangse Road.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Bale.
Lon and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Stalt SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Launch Services

Today

The tender conveying passengers on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru, for Europe will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Tomorrow

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia, for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 2.30 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada, for Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. The tender Victoria with passengers only will leave for the Canada at 10.30 p.m.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on November 13, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-20
Mutton	„	18-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	20-25
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	30-40
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	25-30
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	none
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Hare	each	35-40
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	30-90
Geese	„	$1.00-$1.30
Plover	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-22
Quail	„	15-18
Snipe	„	16-18
Tael	„	16-20
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	50-80
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Duck	„	60-90
Wild Pigeon	„	10-13
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	20-25
Bananas	„	7-8
Chestnuts	„	16-20
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	20-25
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	„	9-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	per lb.	12-15
Peaches	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	„	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	10-12
Pears	„	16-18
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	„ none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	18-20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	„	6-8
Cabbages	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	4-5
Cauliflower	each	30-50
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	„	5-7
Green Corn	„	none
Peas	„	8-10
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Parsnips	„	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.20
Radishes	per punch	1-2
Onions	per lbs.	4-6
Spinach	„	3-4
Tomatoes	„	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.80
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Barley	„	$4.00
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.60
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls	18.75
House Coal	„	15-75

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Steamers Departed

Nov. 17-Kiangyu for Hankow.
Nov. 17-Tehhsing for Hankow.
Nov. 17-Tuckwo for Hankow.
Nov. 17-Tungting for Hankow.
Nov. 17-Tafoo M. for Hankow.
Nov. 17-Tungchow for W. C. Tientsin.
Nov. 17-Yuta for Newchwang.
Nov. 17-Le Marseillaise for Cebu.
Nov. 17-Tsenglee for Tientsin.
Nov. 17-Kaiping for C'wangtao.
Nov. 17-Tungus for F. Swatow.
Nov. 17-Autolycus for Japan.
Nov. 17-Shantung for A. H. Canton.
Nov. 17-Benmohr for Kobe.
Nov. 17-Times for Chinwangtao.
Nov. 17-Yushun for Newchwang.
Nov. 17-Liangchow for T'tao.
Nov. 17-Pres. McKinley for Hongkong, Manila.
Nov. 17-Yungshin for Ningpo.
Nov. 17-H. Kiangteen for N'po.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	H.$1,110
Chartered	£19½
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$660 B.
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$234 B.
Yangtsze	H.$26¾
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$135 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$505 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$142½
Indo-China Pref.	H. $38½ B.
"Shell"	$0/–
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 80
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 54 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	13/–
Raub	$5¼ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$151B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87½ B.
New. Eng. Works	Tls. 7
" Pref.	Tls. 5.40
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 193
Hongkong Wharf	H.$155½
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$45 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 122 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 122½
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 13.10 S
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 113 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 5¾
Shanghai Cotton.	Old 76 New 51
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$233 B.
Green Island	$26 B.
Langkats	Tls. 35½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 95
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 6.90 B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 103½ B.
Mourtrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$21 B.
Weeks	$11 S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7¼
Amherst	Tls. 0.60 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.10 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.10 S.
Bute	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.12½ S.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05 S.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 1¾
Consolidated	Tls. 2.90 S.
Dominion	Tls. 2.35 S.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12¾ B.
Kapaying	Tls. 12¾ B.
Karan	Tls. 7
Kedah	Tls. 1.30
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.15 S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 6.40 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.32½
Permata	Tls. 3½ S.
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 S.
Seekees	Tls. 1.30
Semambu	Tls. 1.37½
Senawang	Tls. 1.17½ S
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.72½
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 4¾
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 9
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.85 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3.70
Sua Manggis	Tls. 9.15
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 0.77½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1¼
Ziangbes	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 13½ B.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 40
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 176½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 74 S.
S'hai Waterworks	

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Money Exchange

Shanghai, November 17, 1923

Mex. Dollar market rate	72.325
Native Interest	35
Copper Cash	249.000
Shanghai Gold Bar	331
Bar Silver	32⅜
Bank rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	82.10
New York on London	432¾
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/2
Demand	3/2⅛
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer nom,	68¾
Demand	69

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Open quotations 9:30 a.m.
BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T.	3/2
London Demand	3/2⅛
London 4 m-s.	3/–¼
India T.T.	225
France T.T. nom.	127
America T.T. nom.	68¾
Hongkong T.T.	72½
Japan T.T.	70⅛
Batavia T.T.	187½
Straits T.T.	74¼

BANKS' BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s. Credits	3/3¾
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/4
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/4¼
London 6 m-s. Docts.	—
France 4 m-s. nom.	1350
America 4 m-s. L/c.	72¼
Docs	72¾

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 72=Tls. 138.89
@ exch. 72.6=Mex. $191.31
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 3⅝d.=Tls. 6.02
@ exch. 72.6=Mex. $8.29

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER

Hk. Tls. 5.80	@ 3/1⅛	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@ 69⅞	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1163	Fr. 12.36
Hk. Tls. 1	@—	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 70⅝	Yen 1.58
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 224½	Rupees 2.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.10	Ital Lire 16.82

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 70½
Demand buying on America 72
Demand selling on London 3/3
Demand buying on London 3/3⅞

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE
Roubles 575,000 ..... Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.03

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 16.35=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.93=1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 103.25=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 23.90=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 124.25=100 Fr. Francs

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's
3rd Year 6%	94.00	94.00
5th Year 6%	54.00	54.00
7th Year 6%	46.55	46.55
9th Year 6%	65.80	66.00
6% Consolidated	51.40	51.50
7% Consolidated	54.60	54.60
11th Year 8%	99. X.D.	99 X.D.
96 Millions 8%	15.90	15.70

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Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

November 17, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each up ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 63⅜ cents and the London-New York cross rate declined to 430½.

The only changes in our official quotations here today were a rise in the Franc rate to 1300 and a drop in the Rupes rate to 224½. Our market here today was firm, particularly for Sterling of which there were practically no buyers for near delivery.

There were generally sellers at 3s. 3⅜d. November delivery, 3s. 3¼d. December and 3s. 2⅞d. January. There were sellers for March at 3s. 2⅛d. with buyers at 3s. 3¼d. and sellers for June at 3s. 2⅜d. with buyers at 3s. 2⅝d.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 70⅞ for November delivery, 70½ December and 70⅝ January.

There were buyers of Gold Dollars at ⅛ point above these rates. There were sellers of Yen at 68⅛ November delivery, 68¼ December and 68½ January.

Banks were quoting 3s. 4d. and 72½ for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for delivery this side of China New Year and 3s. 3d. and 72 for subsequent deliveries. There were no buyers of Franc bills under 1375.

China both bought and sold silver in London yesterday and the market is reported as closing steady. New York report the market as firm.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Today's Quotations
Shanghai, November 17, 1923
OFFICIAL
S.M.C.8% Debs. 1921 Tls. 112.00
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1920 Tls. 105.50
UNOFFICIAL
Chomors Tls. 1.02½
New Eng: (Pref.) Tls. 5.35
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 105.50

The Nations Of Today

Edited by John Buchan. The First Volumes: France, Japan, Italy and Yugoslavia.

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton announce that the four volumes above named in The Nations of Today Series will be published immediately.

Appearing at this time, the story of Japan will have a special interest. Professor J. H. Longford, who has written the whole book, is one of the greatest living authorities, not only on the history, but also on the astounding economic development of our stricken Ally, for he was H.M's Consul at Nagasaki during part of the rapidest growth of Japanese prestige. He shows, incidentally, how earthquakes have visited Japan since the very dawn of her history; and on the very last page of his book appears the prophecy that commercial crises will never check the development of Japan, "in which there is and has always been a degree of patriotism and loyalty that extends to all classes and is unequalled elsewhere in the world, to which every individual and family interest is always ungrudgingly sacrificed."

The volume on France contains contributions from such well-known authorities as Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Mr. Arthur Hassall and Mr. Stephen Gwynne; while the highly important section on the economic position of France is based on a valuable and largely statistical contribution by M. Etienne Clementel, late French Minister of Commerce under M. Clemenceau.

The volumes upon Italy and Yugoslavia are equally authoritative, and with both countries so much in the public eye, appear most opportunely.

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Tone Up Your Stomach Right Away
So It Will Do Its Own Proper Work.

Nothing takes the joy out of life like a weak stomach. Enjoy the good things that others enjoy. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and notice how soon you will do so.

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Dr. Williams's Pink Pills go deeper than a remedy that acts simply as a temporary spur to the digestion. They get at the real cause, which is watery or impure blood. They make it red and healthy. The whole digestive system is toned up, and where once the sight of food was nauseating, you will have a good appetite and be able to eat without distress.

Do not put off finding relief a single day. Get a bottle of **DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS** and begin the treatment at once. Your own druggist can supply you, or the Pills will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, $8 for 6 bottles, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Write for the free diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat."

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U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

Nov. 8, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; on argument; submitted on briefs to be filed.

Nov. 8, 1923, Cause No. 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; on argument; submitted on briefs to be filed.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; on motion for allowance of preferred claim; taken under advisement until receiver's report submitted.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 1686, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; on motion to allow bill of exceptions, etc., and on motion for execution; submitted.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; on demurrer; submitted.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2337, William Jacks and Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; on demurrer; submitted.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; on motion to approve supersedeas bond; submitted.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; on motion to take evidence; testimony taken of A. Dezara; F. Fantin; O. Virgillo; A. Merani; P. Pariani; submitted.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial and Industrial Co., Ltd.; on motion to set; assigned for hearing on November 19, 1923, at 3:00 P. M.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2299, DeLay v. DeLay; testimony taken of plaintiff; M. Snyder; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 10, 1923, Crim. No. 531, U. S. v. Roberts; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Nov. 10, 1923, Crim. N. 532, U. S. v. W. Cummings; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Nov. 10, 1923, Crim. No. 533, U. S. v. Johnson; testimony taken of S. W. R. Mayne, M. G. Ganley; submitted.

Nov. 10, 1923, Civil No. 139, E. P. Shpilberg v. C. C. Boer; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.

Nov. 12, 1923, Crim. No. 534, U. S. v. Ricketts; testimony taken of G. C. Dargue; R. L. Harris; W. L. Rhodes; defendant; submitted.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

No. 5, 1923, Cause No. 2341, In re Richard Swain's estate; order appointing special administrator.

Nov. 7, 1923, Cause No. 1883, In re George L. Clyde Gelwicks's will; order closing administration.

Nov. 12, 1922, Cause No. 1278, In re Charles Leaman's will; order closing administration.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2297, In re Paul D. Twinem's estate; order appointing administratrix.

Nov. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; order closing administration and appointing trustee.

Nov. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2299, DeLay v. DeLay; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 10, 1923, Crim. No. 531, U. S. v. Roberts; assessed costs.

Nov. 10, 1923, Crim. No. 532, U. S. v. Cummings; fine and costs.

Nov. 10, 1923, Crim. No. 533, U. S. v. Johnson; sentence.

Nov. 10, 1923, Civil No. 139, E. P. Shpilberg v. C. C. Boer; judgment for plaintiff.

Nov. 12, 1923, Crim. No. 534, U. S. v. Ricketts; sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

Nov. 7, 1923, Cause No. 2241, In re Richard Swain's estate; oath and bond of special administrator; letters of special administration.

Nov. 7, 1923, Cause No. 1883, In re George L. Clyde Gelwick's will; final account and petition of executrix for discharge; receipt.

Nov. 8, 1923, Cause No. 2334, L. E. Osburn v. C. Hannigs; answer.

Nov. 8, 1923, Corpn. No. 149, China-American Petroleum Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.

Nov. 8, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge Bour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; supersedeas bond.

Nov. 9, 1923, Cause No. 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; affidavit of publication.

Nov. 9, 1923, Cause No. 2239, In re Bernard F. Wiens' estate; affidavit of publication.

No. 9, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; motion for execution.

Nov. 9, 1923, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S.S. Co.; motion on demurrer.

Nov. 9, 1923, Cause No. 2232, Garza v. Garza; motion for judgment by default.

Nov. 9, 1923, Cause No. 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; stipulation.

Nov. 9, 1923, Cause No. 2333, William Jacks and Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion on demurrer.

Nov. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2304, A. Lefuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.

Nov. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2299, DeLay v. DeLay; motion for judgment by default.

Nov. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckman and Linden Engineering Corporation; demurrer.

Nov. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2322, Chu Chin and Co. v. The Gilmore United Petroleum Co. Ltd., answer.

Nov. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2306, Cadiz v. Cadiz; affidavit of publication.

Nov. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; affidavit of publication.

Nov. 10, 1923, Cause No. 1859, Ping Kee v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; marshal's return of writ of execution.

Nov. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; stipulation; motion to take evidence.

Nov. 10, 1923, Cause No. 2311, Carl Fick v. American Commercial and Industrial Co. Ltd; motion to set.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 1278, In re Charles Leaman's will; petition; final account receipt.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; memorandum in support of objections to assignee's first and amended reports.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2324, In re American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; second preliminary report and application of receiver.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; notice of release.

Nov. 12, 1923, Cause No. 2297, In re Paul D. Twinem's estate; petition; deposition; bond and oath of administratrix; letters of administration.

Nov. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; final account and petition.

Nov. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; appearance of counsel for defendant.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 8, 1923, Crim. No. 531, U. S. v. Roberts; complaint.

Nov. 8, 1923, Civil No. 136, Wong China Sung v. F. G. Johnson; marshal's return of summons.

Nov. 8, 1923, Cause No. 143, Macbeth Gray and Co. v. J. L. Gardiner; complaint; summons issued.

Nov. 9, 1923, Cause No. 144, F. Fernandez v. J. Creyling; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

Nov. 10, 1923, Crim. No. 532, U. S. v. Cummings; complaint.

Nov. 10, 1923, Crim. No. 533, U. S. v. Johnson; complaint.

Nov. 10, 1923, Civil No. 142, The Alkosha Dairy v. F. Fernandez; petition to dismiss.

Nov. 12, 1923, Civil No. 144, F. Fernandez v. J. Creyling; answer.

Nov. 12, 1923, Crim. No. 534, U. S. v. Ricketts; affidavit.

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Numerous novel competitions.
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Admission: Adults $1.00
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ETHEL CLAYTON

in

"The Ladder of Lies"

When is a lie not a lie?

When it's told to safeguard a friend. So she risked her own happiness by telling a lie. All his life he had loved the truth and hated falsehood. And when he learned.. See how it ended.

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Charles RAY in "19 AND PHYLLIS"

A Gambol of Lambs to the Lilt of Love!

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Dr. Frank Crane's Advice :-: To China :-:

It will not be for want of advice should Chipa have the good luck to escape becoming the greatest and most prosperous Power on earth says the Central China Post. Advisers are so numerous in Peking, it is said a tile cannot fall off a roof without hitting one. Some of them are foreigners but most are Chinese and they draw good salaries for their services. When a politician becomes specially obnoxious to the Government they make him an adviser and thus get the wicked man to cease from troubling. Gratuitous advisers—largely in connection with the newspaper business also abound and strangers who come from afar feel impelled to offer their contributions. It does no harm. Advice is about the only thing in the world which everyone is ready to give and no one cares to take.

The latest adviser to enter the field is Dr. Frank Crane who was in China a few months ago, and gave the foreigners some good advice in passing through. He is a popular American writer whose daily editorials are syndicated and appear before the eyes of millions of readers every morning. Above is the heading of one of them which we clip from a New York newspaper, and we rather like the article over which it stands. "It has its good points," as the man said of the lean horse he was trying to sell, and the buyer replied: "Sure, I could hang my hat on some of them." But our readers may judge for themselves; the Dr.'s points are:—

1. Now that China is rid of her monarchy, let her make a clean sweep and get rid of all the trappings and leavings of monarchy. Appoint a commission of business men to run the government. Elect no president. Hire a general manager. Clean up Peking and use it as a museum. It certainly is useless as a governmental tool. Send all the diplomats and ambassadors back home. Quit playing politics and go to work.

That's something like advice! The government of a country is quite a simple matter and a Committee of business men could easily run it on Municipal Council lines in the intervals between coming from the office and going to the race club. In China they could readily get a general manager who would require no salary, but even be willing to pay a big price for the post, and the saving would be enormous. By all means do away with Peking and send the Foreign Ministers home. They are a hindrance more than a help to their nationals, since they eternally let them down, and never seem to accomplish anything.

2. Adopt the principle of Single Tax. Of course the present land tax is nothing like Single Tax. Single Tax is the only theory of taxation which is just and logical. Get rid of all tariffs and customs and "likins" and other forms of graft.

We quite approve of a single tax, especially if care be taken to make it a small one and, as for the tariffs and likins, they cannot be abolished too soon. As the Dr. discovered during his short visit, they are all forms of graft, and grafters, like rats in the national granary, consume and destroy the grain. We would propose as an amendment there should not be even a single tax as, with the government abolished, no money would be required, and a great temptation would be removed out of the way of those who have a weakness for filling their pockets.

3. Get rid of the soldiers. At least put them all to work, making roads and improving rivers and building railways instead of loafing around carrying guns and eating their heads off.

This is a splendid idea but we seem to remember having seen it put forward before. We may even have ventilated it in these columns, but do not suppose that the Dr. ever happened to see the "Central China Post." He, however, carries the matter one step forward. If the men in authority are to have no money they will not be able to enlist soldiers, thus the supply will be stopped, while those already in the ranks will die some day. But we expect it will not be necessary to wait for that. There will be such a boom in business through the abolition of taxation that they will all run away in order to make their fortunes by honest labour.

4. Establish a system of universal education. Instead of spending nine-tenths of the income on soldiers, spend it on school teachers. Nothing but education will lift the population out of the mud, not only the actual mud of the streets and floors, but the spiritual mud of superstition and ignorance.

We are not so sure of No. 4. "Ignorance is the parent of Piety" is a saying which was current in the olden days, and in our time it might be altered into: "Ignorance is the parent of Peace". Whence comes the discontent, and everlasting strife, which is so prevalent in all lands? It is largely due to education, and the more education is developed the worse it gets. Only when it is rooted in peace will a country thrive, and why seek for trouble? Of course this does not prevent the people from providing education for themselves, and once they for prosperous they will be able to do so.

5. Simplify the language so that the child does not need to waste all his energy in learning letters. Distinguish between literacy and education. Teach the children the truths of science, the facts and laws of the world we live in, the facts and laws of life. There is not much use having education unless it is a real equipment for life. China needs to quit studying puzzles and to begin studying science.

This is more about education to which, in this advice as in every other connection, a disproportionate amount of space is given. He is mistaken in supposing the Chinese language needs any simplifying. Young children and grown up Sikhs will pick it up more readily than they do English, while if ever a universal written language should become curent it will have to be built on the lines of Chinese characters. We agree "there is not much use in having education unless it is a real equipment for life", but doubt if teaching the children the truths of science, and the laws of the world we live in, will equip them very fair. What they need is teaching in agriculture, arts and crafts with other practical things such as the value of a good road.

6. Realize the simplicity and practicality of federation. Let each province govern itself and mind its own business, and let the whole nation be managed by a commission which shall attend to all federal affairs.

7. Realise that the only way China can be redeemed is the only way any nation can be saved, from the bottom up, not from the top down.

Now we shan't be long. All that is needed is for each province to govern itself and mind its own business. So also each city, and district, and family, and person. Mind your own business ought to be the easiest thing to do in the world. Having got rid of the government, and the taxes, and the soldiers, and the education, and all of us engaged in minding our own business we shall be back in the happy days "when Adan delved and Eve span." As for saving the nation from the bottom up, that is being attended to, for the Hankow ladies have undertaken the reformation of the rischa coolies.

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Realart Pictures

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STARTING WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.

"THUNDERING DAWN"

A Powerful, Melodramatic Thriller

with

J. Warren Kerrigan

(Hero of "The Covered Wagon")

Anna Q. Nilsson

Tom Santschi

A Harry Garson Production

The Big Cast Includes

Winifred Bryson — Richard Kean
Charles Clary — Anna M. Wong
Winter Hall — Edward Burns
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Universal Super Jewel

TO-DAY, at 3 p.m.

1. "A CHAPTER IN HER LIFE"
2. BABY PEGGY in "PEG O' THE MOVIES"
3. Prof. IZAKO will show his best tricks.

TO-NIGHT

THE DASHING MELODRAMA

"THE KILLER"

A thriller.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Tonight Last 2 Performances
At 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
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IN
"BE MY WIFE"

Five Reels
A Super-comedy with one-thousand-horse-power laugh-motor.
THE BEST COMEDIAN and HIS BEST COMEDY.
Joy and laughter for any audience and for everybody.

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MAX LINDER IN "BE MY WIFE"

CARLTON THEATRE

MATINEE TODAY 3 p.m.
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HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF KING HENRY VIII AND THE FRENCH GOVERNESS "ANNE BOLEYN"

ANOTHER "INTOLERANCE" HAS REACHED THE SCREEN
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WITH THE A-1 FUN-MAKER

MAX LINDER

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Matinee Today, at 3.15 p.m.
MAX LINDER in "THE LITTLE CAFE"
and "THE WAY OUT" a Two Reel Comedy

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The St. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, Nov. 18 at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, November 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Captain Ross, will leave on Monday, Nov. 19, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2671 Tons, Captain Pellow, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 20, at about midnigh tthis vessel is specially constructed for the carriage of Heavy and Bulky cargo. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, the 22nd inst. at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned Ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, the 23rd. inst. at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, November 26. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, November 17, For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

Hongkong.—The s.s. SIBERIA MARU, 20,600 tons, Captain M. Otani, will be despatched on Sunday, Nov. 18. Tender conveying passengers and mail will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For passage, apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Tel. No. 3229-3230.

HONGKONG.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA will leave Woosung on Monday, November 19. The tender Victoria will leave the Customs Jetty for Woosung with Passengers and Mail at 2.30 p.m. For Passage or Freight, apply to the Agents, Hongkong Bank Building, 12 Bund, Phone C. 5581.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-HI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, Nov. 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW, KEELUNG AND TOKIO—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer KOHOKA MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain M. Miyata, will be despatched from the O. S. K. Wharf on Wednesday, November 21, at ——. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo & Passenger Steamer SEIKYO MARU, 5,000 tons, Capt. J. Nishiwaki, will be despatched from O.S.K. Wharf on Nov. 20 at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 2, Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, November 20. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B. C. via KOBE AND VICTORIA, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, s.s. EMPRESS OF CANADA will leave Woosung on Monday, November 19. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Haand Baggage only at 5 p.m. For Passage or Freight, apply to the Agents, Hongkong Bank Building, 12 Bund, Phone C. 5581.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, PORT SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes-Linien str. Adolf von Baeyer, 9,000 tons, Captain Heyer, will be despatched for above ports on or about the November 25th, at ——. For further particulars as to freight and passage apply to the Hugo Stinnes Linien, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58, Kiangse Road. Tel. C. 6556.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Changsha left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is expected to leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing is due in Shanghai from Swatow on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong on Wednesday.

The I-C.s.s. Taksang is expected to leave Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai next Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Antung and Tsingtao today.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohai Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Friday and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 o'clock this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Antung for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah was to leave Tientsin for Newchwang and Amoy on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next morning.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Tientsin tomorrow and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo next Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao on Wednesday morning, and docks at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

INDIAN LINES

The B.S. s.s. Orissa left Calcutta on November 5, and is due in Shanghai about December 16.

The B.I. s.s. Takada left Calcutta on Friday, November 9, and is due in Shanghai via Rangoon and ports about December 4.

The P. and O. s.s. Soudan left Bombay for Shanghai via ports at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, November 13.

The B.I. s.s. Tanda, from Calcutta, left Hongkong on Thursday afternoon, and is due in Shanghai via Amoy next Tuesday morning.

EUROPEAN LINES

The Glen Line m.v. Glenapp is due in Shanghai from London on Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave Shanghai for Marseilles via ports on Friday, November 23, and the tender with outgoing passengers for the steamer is to leave the M.M. jetty, French Bund, at 10 a.m. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's office before noon on the previous day.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, from London on October 27, is expected to leave Colombo today, and is due in arrive in Shanghai via Sinigapore and Hongkong about December 5.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru will leave Shanghai for London via ports at daybreak tomorrow, and the tender with passengers for the steamer is to leave the Customers jetty at 5 p.m. today.

The N.D.L. s.s. Holstein left Hongkong on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The Ben Line s.s. Benmacduchi sailed from London on November 2 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about Dec. 27.

The P. and O. s.s. Kaiser-I-Hind, from London, left Hongkong on Friday at noon, and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Calchas left Singapore on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on November 25.

The S.E. m.s. Formosa, from Gothenburg, left Antwerp on November 10, and is due in Shanghai via ports about Dec. 25.

The S.E. s.s. Sumatra, from Gothenburg, left Suez on November 8, and is due in Shanghai via ports on December 20.

The P. and O. s.s. Nyanza will leave Shanghai for London via ports next Tuesday, and the tender with passengers and hand baggage for the liner is to leave the Customs jetty at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the lighter at the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. tomorrow.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, on November 22, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on November 25.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar is due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on November 24.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft, from San Francisco on November 8, was due to leave Honolulu on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on November 28.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland is due to leave San Francisco next Tuesday, and is expected in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on December 10.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia is due at Woosung from Vancouver at 8 o'clock tonight and sails for Hongkong tomorrow evening. The tender bringing passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 9.30 a.m. tomorrow, and the outgoing tender with passengers and baggage for Woosung will leave at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The S. and B. s.s. West Prospect is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles next Thursday, and will sail for Hongkong and Singapore on Nov. 24.

The S. and B. s.s. West Chopaka is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on December 20 and sails for Hongkong and Manila the following day.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson, from Seattle on Nov. 10, is due at Yokohama next Thursday, and is expected in Shanghai via Kobe on November 27.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson is due to leave Seattle next Thursday, and arrives in Shanghai via Japan ports on December 9.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada is due a' Woosung from Hongkong at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, and sails for Vancouver via Kobe at 6 a.m. Tuesday. The tender bringing passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty at 11.30 a.m., and the outgoing tender with passengers and hand baggage for Woosung will leave at 5 p.m. tomorrow. An extra tender with passengers only for the Canada will leave at 10.30 o'clock tomorrow night, and heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's godown before noon today.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong and Manila last evening. The liner will return to port on December 2, and sails for Seattle the following day.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru is due at Woosung from San Francisco via Honolulu and Japan ports at 8 a.m. today, and sails for Hongkong in the evening. The tender bringing passengers from the ship is efpected at the Customs jetty about 11 a.m., and the outgoing tender with passengers and baggage for Woosung will leave a 4 p.m. today.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

President Taft	Oct. 13
Yankee Arrow	Oct. 19
President Wilson	Oct. 20
President Cleveland	Oct. 27
Tenyo Maru	Oct. 30
India Arrow	Nov. 1
Tahchee	Nov. 7
Korea Maru	Nov. 8
President Pierce	Nov. 10

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	Oct. 28

FOR SEATTLE

President Jackson	Oct. 18
Kaga Maru	Oct. 20
Eldridge	Oct. 23
Manila Maru	Oct. 23
President Jefferson	Oct. 28
King Cadwalton	Nov. 2
Canadian Skirmisher	Nov. 3
Africa Maru	Nov. 4
Iyo Maru	Nov. 9
President Grant	Nov. 9
Hawaii Maru	Nov. 15

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

Elkridge	Oct. 12
West Jena	Oct. 14
Storviken	Oct. 17
Alcinous	Oct. 21
West Niger	Nov. 2
West Cayote	Nov. 8
Rigi	Nov. 1
West Jester	Nov. 14

FOR COLUMBIA

Mary Horlock	Nov. 3

FOR NEW YORK

Archer	Oct. 16
Patrick Henry	Oct. 18
Hague Maru	Oct. 27
Suruga	Oct. 28
Slavic Prince	Oct. 31
City of Oran	Nov. 2
Taketoyo Maru	Nov. 6
Teucer	Nov. 10
Bolton Castle	Nov. 10
Heffron	Nov. 13

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Elpenor	Oct. 13
Karmala	Oct. 16
Glenluce	Oct. 19
Hakusan Maru	Oct. 19
Atreus	Oct. 25
Kitano Maru	Oct. 27
Memnon	Oct. 30
Caledonia	Oct. 30
Teiresias	Nov. 1
Nellore	Nov. 2
Glenogle	Nov. 3
Haruna Maru	Nov. 3
City of Hankow	Nov. 7
Adrastas	Nov. 8
Doric Star	Nov. 10
Malwa	Nov. 13
Glaucus	Nov. 15

FOR HAMBURG

Weser	Oct. 21
Paris Maru	Oct. 21
London Maru	Oct. 27
Amazon Maru	Nov. 7
Havelland	Nov. 15
Plalz	Nov. 16

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oostkerk	Nov. 10

FOR AMSTERDAM

Ouderkerk	Nov. 16

FOR COPENHAGEN

Chile	Nov. 2

FOR BARCELONA

Legazpi	Oct. 20

FOR MARSEILLES

Cordillere	Oct. 12
C. P. Lecocq	Oct. 14
Angers	Oct. 26
Chili	Nov. 10

FOR TRIESTE

Venezia	Nov. 2

FOR ODESSA

Lenin	Oct. 15

FOR INDIA

Japan	Oct. 31
Kutsang	Nov. 5
Sicilia	Nov. 11

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"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 21	Dec. 7
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Dec. 3	Dec. 19
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Dec. 15	Dec. 31
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Jan. 8	Jan. 24

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TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Nov. 29
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 11
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Dec. 23
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 4
"PRSEIDENT McKINLEY"	Jan. 16

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O. S. K.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg. Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "AMUR MARU" ..... Dec. 5
S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... Jan. 9

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... Jan. 5

FOR TACOMA AND SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... Nov. 25
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ..... Dec. 19

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT).

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... (Via Tsingtao) ..... Nov. 20
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... (Direct to Tientsin) Nov. 24

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Nov. 21
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Dec. 5

FOR JAPAN. DIRECT.
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" ..... (For Kobe) Nov. 25
S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... (For Kobe) ..... Dec. 2

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF CANADA
Sails for Vancouver, via Japan Ports, Monday, Nov. 19. Tender ALEXANDRA with outgoing passengers and hand baggage only leaves Customs Jetty 5 p.m. All heavy baggage to be delivered to Company's godown before noon Sunday.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
Sails for Hongkong direct Monday, Nov. 19 Tender VICTORIA with outgoing passengers and all baggage leaves the Customs Jetty 2.30 p.m.

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

Empress of Russia	Nov. 19
Empress of Asia	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Jan. 12
Empress of Australia	Feb. 4

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Lincoln	Nov. 24
S.S. President Taft	Dec. 14
S.S. President Cleveland	Dec. 27
S.S. President Wilson	Jan. 3
S.S. President Pierce	Nov. 19

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Taft	Nov. 30
S.S. President Cleveland	Dec. 12
S.S. President Wilson	Dec. 19
S.S. President Pierce	Jan. 4
S.S. President Lincoln	Nov. 18

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Nov. 22
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" Dec. 20
For Hongkong and Philippine Islands Ports
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" Dec. 21
For Hongkong, and Singapore
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Nov. 24
L. EVERETT, GENERAL AGENT, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits Settlements.
SHANGHAI OFFICE, H. E. CASE, AGENT, No. 16 Jinkee Road. TEL: C. 5017
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA
T. K. K.
Along The Pathway Of The Sun.
SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Nov. 23
Siberia Maru, via Nagasaki	Dec. 3
Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Dec. 17

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

Siberia Maru, Hongkong only	Nov. 18
Taiyo Maru, Hongkong only	Dec. 5
Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Dec. 26

Frequent sailings thereafter.
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Kumano Maru .....Nov. 18
Hakuai Maru .....Nov. 19
†Shanghai Maru ....Nov. 20
Omi Maru .....Nov. 20
†Nagasaki Maru .....Nov. 23
Yamoshiro Maru ....Nov. 24

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B. C.
Yokohama Maru .... Dec. 16

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.
Kawachi Maru .. ..Dec. 13

FOR EUROPE
Kamo Maru .....Nov. 19
Katoni Maru .....Dec. 1
Atsuta Maru .....Dec. 15
Kashima Maru .....Dec. 29

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Aki Maru .....Nov. 21
Tango Maru .....Dec. 19

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.
*Takaoka Maru .....Dec. 1

FOR HONGKONG.
Shidzouka Maru ....Nov. 19
Yokohama Maru .....Dec. 1

†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service *For Cargo only

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
PORTHOS			23rd Nov.
ANGKOR		19th Nov.	7th Dec.
CHAMBORD	19th Oct.	9th Dec.	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	2nd Nov.	23rd Dec.	4th Jan.
ANDRE LEBON	16th Nov.	6th January	18th Jan.
AMBOISE	30th Nov.	20th Jan.	1st Feb.

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS			2nd CLASS		
MARSEILLES	A. £. 95	B. £. 89	A. £. 68	B. £. 63		
LONDON	A. £. 101	B. £. 95	A. £. 72	B. £. 66		

Through tickets to PARIS and leading towns of Europe. Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)
MEINAM expected Shanghai about end of November.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice
Tel. 3260 Shipping Dep. Tel. 987 Passenger Dep.
Offices: 9 French Bund
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION.

North and South China Line

NORTH CHINA LINE — SOUTH CHINA LINE

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Nov. 25
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... Dec. 14

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Nov. 17
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Nov. 22
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Dec. 9
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... Dec. 12

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESSUP" ..... Nov. 20
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... Dec. 12

For Portland, via Taku Bar and Dairen

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Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.

Steamers due to arrive at Shanghai from Hamburg:
S.S. "HINDENBURG" ..... 12,000 tons d.w. about 26th Nov.
*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" .... 9,000 tons d.w. about 26th Dec.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 12th Jan.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" .. 9,000 tons d.w. about 10th Feb.

Steamers due to leave Shanghai for Hamburg:—
*S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" 9,000 tons d.w. about 25th Nov.
S.S. "HINDENBURG" ..... 12,000 tons d.w. about 26th Nov.
*S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ..... 9,000 tons d.w. about 26th Jan.
S.S. "SCHEER" ..... 13,000 tons d.w. about 12th Feb.
*S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER".. 9,000 tons d.w. about 10th Mar.

*These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 60 first class passengers.

For further particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to the HUGO STINNES LINIEN, 58 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.
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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C	Nov. 8	Algol	Fr. Sloop
FNB	Oct. 27	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
EEW	Nov. 7	Fushima	Jap. Gunboat
BNB	Nov. 3	Hawkins	Br. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Nov. 6	Helena	Am. Cruiser
Mc M	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
McW.	Nov. 8	Petersfield	Br. Gun-boat
EEW		Sumida	Jap. Gun-boat
YTPDW		Woodlark	Br. Gun-boat

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†Nyanza ...Nov. 20	Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25	Kashgar ...Feb. 5
Kalyan ....Nov. 27	Khiva .....Jan. 8	Morea ....Feb. 19
Devanha .... Dec. 11	*Macedonia .Jan. 22	Karmala ...March 4

*Also calls at Bombay
†Extra Steamer.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Soudan ....Dec. 8 Kaisar-I-Hind Dec. 25
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkongvia Singapore & Penang	Japan .... Nov. 16
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Hongkong & Straits.	
P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions	
E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	Eastern ....Dec. 1 Arafura .... Jan. 5 St. Alhany ..Feb. 2

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" December

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S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" end Dec./early Jan.
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Late January/early February

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Nov. 19 5.00 Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Nov. 20 — New York via Suez	Ajax	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 20 — New York via Suez	Eastern Prince	Br. Dod. & Co.
Nov. 20 — Portland, Ore.	W. Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Nov. 21 — Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 23 — San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 24 — San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 25 — Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Nov. 25 — Tacoma	Alabama Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 25 — New York via Suez	Munster Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.
Nov. 27 — Seattle	Shidzuoka M'	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 29 — New York	Takaoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 30 — New York via Suez	C. of Corinth	Br. J. M. & Co
Dec. 1 Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 1 — New York	Takaoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 3 — San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 3 — Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 9 — Tacoma	Arabia M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 12.— Portland, Ore.	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 14 — Portland, Ore.	W. Nomentum	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 14 — San Francisco	†Pres. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 15 — Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 16 — Seattle	Yokohama Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 17 — San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 19 — New York via Suez	Calchas	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 20 — Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 22 — New York	Havana Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 24 — Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Dec. 27 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	AM. Adl. O. Line
Dec. 27 — San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 3 — San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Jan. 12 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.
Jan. 19 — San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 18 N.M. Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 19 — N.M. Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 19 — Kobe, Yokohama	Angkor	Fr. M.M. Cie
Nov. 20 — Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 20 M. Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 21 — Koji, Kobe	Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co,
Nov. 23 — Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 24 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov. 19 — *London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 20 11.00 *London	†Nyanza	Br. M.M. & Co
Nov. 23 10.00 *Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Nov. 24 — Singapore	W. Prospect	Am. S. & B.
Nov. 25 — Hamburg	A. von Baeyer	Ger. H. S. Line
Nov. 26 — Hamburg	Hindenburg	Ger. H. S. Line
Nov. 27 — Liverpool	Oanfa	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 27 — London	Toyohashi M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 27 — Scandinavia	Afrika	Dan. E. A. Co.
Nov. 27 London	†Kalyan	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 27 — Liverpool	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 1 — London	†Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K
Dec. 1 — Hamburg, etc.	C. of Karachi	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 4 —	Glenamoy	Br. G.L.E.A.
Dec. 5 — Hamburg	Amur Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Dec. 6 — London	Barpedon	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 7 — Hamburg etc.	Glengarry	Br. G. L. E. A.
Dec. 7 — Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M Cie
Dec. 8 — Bombay	†Soudan	Br. M. M. Co.
Dec. 9 — Hamburg, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 10 — Hamburg, etc.	C. of Tokio	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec. 11 — London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 13 — Liverpool	Ningchow	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 13 — Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 15 — London	Atsuta M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 19 — Hamburg, etc.	Autolycus	Br. B. & S
Dec. 21 — Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M.M. Cie
Dec. 24 — Rotterdam	Zosma	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Dec. 25 — London	†Kaiser-I-Hind	Br. M.M. & Co.
Dec. 26 — Hamburg, etc.	Dardanus	Br. B.& S.
Dec. 26 — Liverpool,	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 27 — Hamburg, etc.	†Kashima M	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 27 — London	Glenapp	Br. G.L.E.A.
Jan. 3 — London	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4 — Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 8 — London	†Khiva	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 18 — Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Jan. 18 — Marseilles	†A. Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. 22 — London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 5 — London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 19 — London	†Morea	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 4 — London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Dec. 1 — Melbourne, etc.	†Fastern	Br. B. M. & Co.
Dec. 19 — Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 5 — Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 2 — Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 18 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Loksang	Br. J. M. & Co
Nov. 18 4.00 Hongkong	Siberia M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 18 7.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 19 — Manila, Hongkong	Shidzuoka Mar	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 19 8.30 Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Nov. 19 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. C.P.S.
Nov. 19 5.00 N	T'sin Ningsbao	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 19 2.30 Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Nov. 20 5.00 Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Nov. 20 5.00 Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Nov. 20 — Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 20 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co
Nov. 20 9.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 20 — Hongkong, Manila	West Jessup	Am. Lumber Co.
Nov. 21 — Keelung, etc.	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 21 10.00 *Swatow	Chusan	Br. B.& S.
Nov. 22 10.00 *A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 24 11.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 29 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 30 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 1 — Hongkong, Manila	Yokohama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 5 — Hongkong	Taiyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 11 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Lin
Dec. 12 — Hongkong, Manila	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Dec. 14 — Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Dec. 15 — Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 18 7.00 *Newchwang	Ichang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 18 9.00 *Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Nov. 18 D.L. W. C'foo, T'sin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co
Nov. 20 3.00 W. C'foo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 20 — Dairen, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 20 — Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21 — Tsingtao	Taisang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Nov. 22 10.00 *Tsingtao, Dairen	Saikio Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Nov. 22 10.00 *Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 24 10.00 *W. C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 25 noon Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki M.	Jap. D.K.K.
Nov. 25 noon T'sin, N. Dairen	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 28 9.00 *Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 19 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 19 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 19 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 19 8.00 *Pukow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 20 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 20 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pingwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Nov. 20 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 20 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co
Nov. 21 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21 M.N. Hankow, etc	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 22 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Nov. 22 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 23 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 23 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 24 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 25 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 26 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 26 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 26 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. L.—DAYLIGHT.
†CARRYING MAIL

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Nov. 19	3 p.m.	E. of Canada	Vancouver	Dec. 3
Nov. 20	9 p.m.	P. Madison	Seattle	Dec. 7

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	3 p.m.	Kamo Maru	Marseilles	Dec. 23
Nov. 20	9 a.m.	Nyanza	Marseilles	Dec. 27

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Tsingtao & Dairy	Today	7.30 a.m.	Chohei Maru
Chefoo and Tientsin	Nov. 19	9 p.m.	Hsinfung
Tsingtao	Nov. 20	9 p.m.	Taisang
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Nov. 20	1.30 p.m.	Fengtien
Chefoo & Tientsin	Nov. 22	8.30 a.m.	Shengking
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Nov. 24	8.30 a.m.	Shuntien
Tientsin & Newchwang	Nov. 25	10.30 a.m.	Ningpo

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	3 p.m.	Kamo Maru
Hongkong & Canton	Today	8.30 a.m.	Shidzuoka M.
Hongkong & Canton	Today	2 p.m.	Siberia M.
Foochow	Nov. 19	6.30 p.m.	Ningshin
Foochow	Nov. 19	9 p.m.	Hsinchi
Swatow	Nov. 19	9 p.m.	Tingsang
Hongkong & Canton	Nov. 19	12.30 p.m.	E. of Russia
Hongkong & Canton	Nov. 20	9 a.m.	Nyanza
Swatow	Nov. 20	7.30 a.m.	Luchow
Swatow	Nov. 21	8.30 a.m.	Chusan
Amoy	Nov. 22	8.30 a.m.	Suiyang

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train.
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train.
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Today	2 p.m.	Siberia Maru
Japan ports	Today	9 a.m.	Kumano Maru
Japan ports	Nov. 19	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Manila, Autsralia & N. Zealand	Nov. 19	12.30 p.m.	E. of Russia
Japan ports	Nov. 19	7.30 a.m.	Hakuai M.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1923

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 5 and 6 o'clock.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
8h. 40m.	4ft. 6in.	9h. 15m.	4ft 4in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
7	15	7	50

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Mon Rises	Mon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
2.10 p.m.	1.37 a.m.	6h. 29m.	5h. 0m.	5h. 44m.	5h. 45m.

Mean Barometric Pressure. 30.23 in.
November 768.0 mm.

Meteorological Report

November 17. SICAWEI

	Nov. 8. 16 h.	Nov. 8. 21 h.	Nov. 9. 4 h.	Nov. 9. 9 h.
Sun rises today at 6.24				
Sun sets today at 17.6				
(inches	30.40	30.40	30.37	30.37
Barometer (variation for 24 hours	+0.15	+0.04	−0.04	−0.12
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hours	−0.01	−0.09	−0.03	−0.03
Wind—Direction	N	N	N	NNE
Wind—Miles per hour	6.8	6.2	5.0	8.1
Temperature (Fahr.)	53°4	44°1	46°6	56°7
Humidity %	53	83	76	56
Nebulosity (0-10)	4	0	9	0
Rainfall, inches	—	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT November 8.

		Mean 1923.	24 hrs. variation.	Previous average (50 yrs.) same period.
Temperature (Fahr.)	(Min. 40°3) (Max. 62°2)	30.42	+0.19	30.24
30.26	−0.02 30.22	51°2	−7°1	55°1
Rainfall since January 1 (ending midnight)		38.34	0.00	43.11

Steamers Arrived

Nov. 16-W. Sequana from San Francisco.
Nov. 17-Yungshin from Ningpo.
Nov. 17-H. Kiangteen from N'po.
Nov. 17-Teli from Dairen.
Nov. 17-Maolee from C'wangtao.
Nov. 17-Hakuai M. from Japan.
Nov. 17-Kamo M. from Japan.
Nov. 17-Fengtien from Tientsin.
Nov. 17-Hsinchi from Foochow.
Nov. 17-Loksang from Hongkong.
Nov. 17-Shinlee from Tientsin.
Nov. 17-Klangyung from Hankow.
Nov. 17-Kiangan from Hankow.
Nov. 17-Kutwo from Hankow.
Nov. 17-Ngankin from Hankow.
Nov. 17-Talee M. from Hankow.
Nov. 17-Seikyo M. from Foochow.
Nov. 17-Hailee from N. Customs.
Nov. 17-Nyanza from Kobe.

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AUCTIONS

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Tuesday, 20th November 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries

Comprising:—

Mahogany-stained bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table with bevelled mirror, Chest of drawers, Washstand, Commode, Night table, Cloth stand, Chinese red lacquered cabinet and tables, Gilt-framed mirror, Medicine cabinet, Good picture, Indian velvet rugs, Fancy beads, belts, Beads necklaces, Chinese curios, Large porcelain lavatory basin, Tientsin carpet, Salamandre stove, Hat stand, Ice chest, Mirror-back sideboard, Dinner wagon, Dining table, Dining chairs, Crockery, Glass ware, E. P. Ware, Cooking utensils, Suite Oak-stained bedroom furniture, Iron double & Single bedstead with wire & other mattresses, Stair carpet, and sundries, etc, etc.

also

Set of 25 volumes Historians History of the world
Lot of valuable law books Enamelled iron bath

Now On View.

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, 21st November, 1923,
New Excellent Household Furniture and Requisites

Including.

A Large Quantity of Fine Imported Oil Paintings in Gilt & Mahogany frames

Manila Hardwood Mahogany-stained Smoking Room furniture in American style comprising: Column stands, Smoking cabinet, Bookcase, Side table, Writing desk, Bookstand, Stools, Brass-mounted Round table, Morriss Chairs, Velvet upholstered Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs to match, Teak mahogany-stained Silk tapestry-seated Drawing room Suite, Silver ware cabinet, 3-fold Screen, Escritoire, Centre table, Teapoys, Bevelled Mirror-back Music Cabinet, Blackwood Carved Side table, Jardiniere stands, Dark-stained Jacqmin design Mirror back Sideboard, Cellarette, Extension Dining Table, Leather seated Chairs, & E. P. Ware Cabinet to match, Tapestry upholstered Double spring Couch & Arm Chairs, Good E. P. ware, Crockery, Glass ware, Brass fenders, Fire Brasses, Mahogany-stained Large Bedroom Suite, 1 Oak-stained Carved Small Bedroom Suite fitted with fancy bevel-edged Mirrors, White Enamelled & Mahogany-stained Double Bedsteads, Good Woollen Blankets, Elder down quilts, table Linen, Brussels Stair Carpets, etc.

also

1 Fine set of Cutlery in Canteen case
A Large quantity of Peking Cloisonne ware (high quality)
2 Salamandre stoves,
1 New Gramophone & Cabinet
1 Fine toned Piano,
Italian Marble Statues
1 German make Wall Clock with Chime
Cut Glass Vases and Soochow Carpets

On view Monday & Tuesday

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday, 21st November, 1923,

128 Bundles Glazed Paper, 14 Bundles Embossed Gilt Gold Paper, 2 Bales Gunnies (Damaged), 25 Cases Assorted Dyes & Indigo, 1 Tool Box, 1 Measuring Stick, 1 "Beam" Scale, 3 Cases Tasmanian Jam (Damaged), 50 Dozen Half Hose, 20 Dozen Undershirts, 1 Case Miscellaneous Glasses, 2 Gross Playing Cards, Etc.,

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1 "Wall" 2-Cylinder Engine (Complete).
200 Tins Peerless Red Engine Oil, at 5 Gallon Each 7 Wall Safes,

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Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, November 20th 1923
At 10.30 a.m. (Forenoon)
On behalf of the Concerned

340 Cases Sweetened Milk (Rooster Brand) 48 tins per case
950 Cases Sweetened Condensed Milk (Globe Brand) 48 tins per case

On view on and after Saturday, the 17th instant.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public auction within their Godown
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Wednesday, November 21, 1923.
At 10 a.m. (Forenoon)

General Commodities, Sundry goods, etc.,

Consisting of the following:—

Special Lots

2 Cases horse bits (Steel)
2 ,, coat & hat hooks
1 ,, screen wire
1 ,, Hacksaw blades
5 Steel safes, large, medium, & small
1 Case (Tool box) complete with necessary working tools
25 Cases steel shoe protectors
5 Rolls Gandy Belting, 5 inch
5 ,, do 6 ,,
1 ,, do 7 ,,
2 ,, do 8 ,,
1 ,, do 10 ,,
2 ,, do 12 ,,

Sundry Lots

58 cases ginger powder and cloves, 20 cases celery seeds, 37 cases ground mace, 1 case Allan's Cough Syrup, 8 cases fuel cubes for Army use, 30 dozen razors, 300 pieces overcoats, jackets, and trousers; 2 piece brown poplin rain-cloth, 2 cases Sumatra Smoking Mixture, 10 Cases Italian tomato sauce, 100 boxes cigars, etc.,

Now on view.

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Cor. Bubb, Well & Ave. Haig
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Hankow Market

The British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow write as follows in their weekly circular dated Hankow, November 7.

Bar Silver 32 ready 31 7-16 forward on October 31 dropped steadily to 31⅝d. 31⅜ on November 3 but rose on 5th to 32—31 9-16ths and closed 32 1-16, 31¾d. New York-London cross rate 448⅞ on 31st Oct, dropped to 448½ on 2nd Nov. 446¼ on 3rd, 446⅛ on 5th recovered to 446⅝ on 6th. T.T. 3/1⅝ on 31st Oct. dropped to 3/1⅝d on 2nd Nov. rose to 3/1⅞d on 5th closing at that rate with sellers ½d over. 4 m/s which were placed at 3/2⅜d earlier in the week same done up to 3/3 3-16 with very little coming out. Market rates: Shanghai Tls. 97.575. Local currency $71.05. Native interest 15%

Imports.—Piece Goods:—There has been a fair amount of enquiry for stock whites, and a few sales are reported, but otherwise our market is dull. Clearances have improved.

Yarn:—Prices continue to advance and supplies are short. Clearances good.

Whilst the local markets remain practically unchanged, feeling in the home markets would seem to be a little better. In America, stocks of wood oil are decreasing rapidly and fear being expressed that we shall see a repetition of this Spring's shortage of supplies, in which case the small available stocks on this side will probably fetch higher prices. The market in Europe for seasamum seed is advancing and for afloat cargo considerably higher prices are being quoted. The cotton market is very firm and deliveries most uncertain on account of the rapid advance in prices.

Analysis of exports for week ending November 2:

Cow hides to Shanghai 317, China ports 33, France 994, Germany 72 and Japan 550 piculs.

Buffalo hides to Shanghai 132 piculs.

Untanned goatskins to Shanghai 500 and America 5,750 piculs.

China grass to Shanghai 1,031, China ports 2,079, America 74, France 252, Belgium 723 and Japan 315 piculs.

Vegetable tallow to Shanghai 54, and China ports 1,156 piculs.

Animal tallow to Shanghai 45 piculs.

Gall nuts to China ports 60 and America 1,156 piculs.

Raw cotton to Shanghai 24,520, China ports 92 and Japan 3,099 piculs.

Bristles to Shanghai 30, America 298 and Japan 8 piculs.

Sesamum seed to Shanghai 3,772, China ports 419, United Kingdom 13,440, France 28,142, Germany 13,409, Italy 7,920, Australia 10,004 and Denmark 15,960 piculs.

Beans to Shanghai 65,017, China ports 643, United Kingdom 8,490, and France 8,298 piculs.

Sesamum seed oil to China ports 142 piculs.

Groundnuts (shelled) to Shanghai 436 and China ports 1,994 piculs.

Wood oil to Shanghai 1,014, China ports 6,203, United Kingdom 2,500, America 12,578, Germany 247 and Holland 341 piculs.

Tea oil to Shanghai 167 and China ports 22 piculs.

Hen albumen to Shanghai 166 and United Kingdom 8,216 piculs.

Hen yolk to Shanghai 169, United Kingdom 3,480, Germany 42, Holland 84 and Denmark 42 piculs.

Antimony crude to Germany 420 piculs.

Tea black to Shanghai 508, China ports 195, United Kingdom 1,363, America 747, Germany 95, Italy 66, Australia 231 and Holland 514 piculs.

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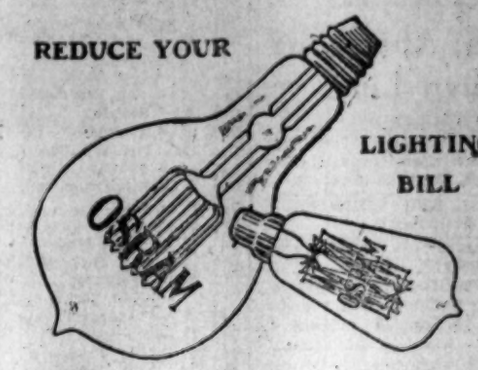

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Cotton Reports

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Cotton market Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton:—Since our last report was written, our market has had a distinctly weak appearance and prices were carried down about two taels from the level of a week ago, and notwithstanding the profit-taking by those who had been engaged on the bull side, the market showed very little resisting power and no rally of consequence has been experienced so far.

The most significant feature of the situation was the sudden weakening of the yarn market in consequence of a general withdrawal by Spinners and tightness of the money market, in spite of the fact that the movement of cotton was hardly full enough to cause any serious pressure.

In summing up the situation regarding stocks by local Mills and scant receipts from the interior marts, we still consider a higher level of prices warranted.

Yarn:—During the past week the yarn market has had a generally downward tendency, showing at one time a gross decline of two to three taels, making a total decline of seven to eight taels during the week, due to the Japanese hedge selling and tightness of the money market. Some 4,000 to 5,000 bales have changed hands between dealers for exports and over 2,000 bales direct booking with the Mills has been recorded.

SPUNTS REPORT

Messrs. J. Spunt and Company write as follows in their weekly report on the cotton market:

China Cotton.—Though our market during the past week has witnessed some slight reactions, on the whole, however, an advance of about Tls. 0.50 per picul higher than that was reported may be recorded at the close. Had it not been for the stringency now being experienced in the money market, prices on the local staple would have evinced a still firmer tendency. The inherent strength in the raw cotton situation appears in no way to have been affected by the monetary pressure now being brought to bear on the holders of stocks by their financial supporters, and as these circumstances show temporary features, we may look forward to further increases in domestic cotton values in sympathy with those in Mid-American and Indians and recommend purchases on any and every favorable reaction, inasmuch as the prospects at present indicate still higher prices prevailing before the end of the season. Tone of the market: Firm.

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Stocks of imported & locally made materials always on hand.

Vessels Due

Arakan, *Tacoma* .....Nov. 25
Benlemond, *London*, ...Nov. 24
Calchas, *Liverpool* .....Nov. 25
Chambord, *Europe*. .....Nov. 24
Changon, *Hankow* .....Nov. 18
Changsha, *Hankow* .....Nov. 19
Chohei Maru, *Dairen* .....Nov. 26
E. of Canada, *Hongkong* ..Nov. 19
E. of Russia, *Vancouver* ..Nov. 19
Esang, *Hongkong* .....Nov 21
Fausang, *Tientsin* .....Nov. 19
Fengtien, *Tientsin* .....Nov. 18
Fooching, *Swatow* .....Nov. 21
Glenapp, *London* .....Nov. 20
Holstein, *Hamburg* .....Nov. 15
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* ..Nov. 18
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* ....Nov. 18
Hsinming, *Tientsin* .....Nov. 22
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ..Nov. 20
Kalyan, *Kobe*, ...Nov. 22
Kanchow, *Hongkong* .....Nov. 22
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....Nov. 22
Kamo Maru, *Kobe* .....Nov. 18
Kashima Maru, *London* ..Nov. 23
Kiangshun, *Hankow* .....Nov. 20
Kianghsin, *Hankow* .....Nov. 18
Kiangteen, *Hankow* .....Nov. 19
Kaiser-I-Hind, *London*, ..Nov. 19
Kiangfoo, *Hankow* .....Nov. 23
Kiangwah, *Hankow* .....Nov. 24
Kiangyu, *Hankow* .....Nov. 25
KKiangyung, *Hankow* ....Nov. 26
Luenyi, *Hankow* .....Nov. 23
Luenho, *Hankow*. .....Nov. 21
Liangchow, *Tsingtao* ...Nov. 22
Munster Castle, *New York* Nov. 20
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki* Nov. 22
Ningshin, *Foochow* .....Nov. 18
Omi Maru, *Kobe* .....Nov. 18
Porthos, *Kobe* .....Nov. 21
Pawlet, *Portland*, ...Nov. 22
Pres. Madison, *Hongkong* ..Nov. 20
Pres. Lincoln, *Hongkong* ..Nov. 23
Pingwo, *Hankow* .....Nov. 18
Poyang, *Hankow* .....Nov. 21
Saikio Maru, *Dairen* .....Nov. 21
Shinyo Maru, *Hongkong* ..Nov. 23
Shengking, *Tientsin* .....Nov. 19
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*, Nov. 19
Shuntien, *Tientsin* .....Nov. 21
Siberia Maru, *S. Francisco* Nov. 18
Suiyang, *Hongkong* .....Nov. 19
Sinkiang, *Hongkong* .....Nov. 21
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* ....Nov. 24
Shidzuoka M., *Hongkong* Nov. 26
Soochow, *Hongkong* .....Nov. 26
Sujwo, *Hankow* .....Nov. 24
Sunning, *Hongkong* .....Nov. 24
Tjisondari, *Batavia* .....Nov. 22
Taisang, *Hongkong* .....Nov. 19
Tingsang, *Antung* .....Nov. 18
Tanda, *Calcutta* .....Nov. 20
Theseus, *Liverpool* .....Nov. 24
Tottori Maru, *Europe* ....Nov. 22
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....Nov. 25
Tungchow, *Tientsin* .....Nov. 25
Tungting, *Hankow* .....Nov. 25
Waishing, *Antung* .....Nov. 21
W. Prospect, *S. Francisco* Nov. 22
Wuchang, *Hankow* .....Nov. 22
Wenchow, *Hankow* .....Nov. 18
Whangpu, *Hankow* .....Nov. 24
Wingsang, *Hongkong* ....Nov. 24
Woosung, *Hankow* .....Nov. 26
Yatching, *Tsingtao* .....Nov. 19
Yamashiro Maru, *Osaka* ..Nov. 22
Yungshin, *Ningpo* .....Nov. 20
Zosma, *Rotterdam* .....Nov. 26

Weather Report

Nov. 16.—The typhoon, a violent one, approaches the Visayas by lat. 12° approximately Depression forming in NW China; of high pressures on the Yellow Sea and in Manchuria. Cyclonic winds, rather violent, in the typhoon; light and variable breezes, with local calms, all along our coasts. Fine day in North China; rain at Shanghai, in our Valley and in the Philippines.

Nov. 17.—The depression passes in the North during the night, and the wind, with increasing strength, veers to the W quadrant. The rain stops falling, but the weather is still overcast and threatening.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press

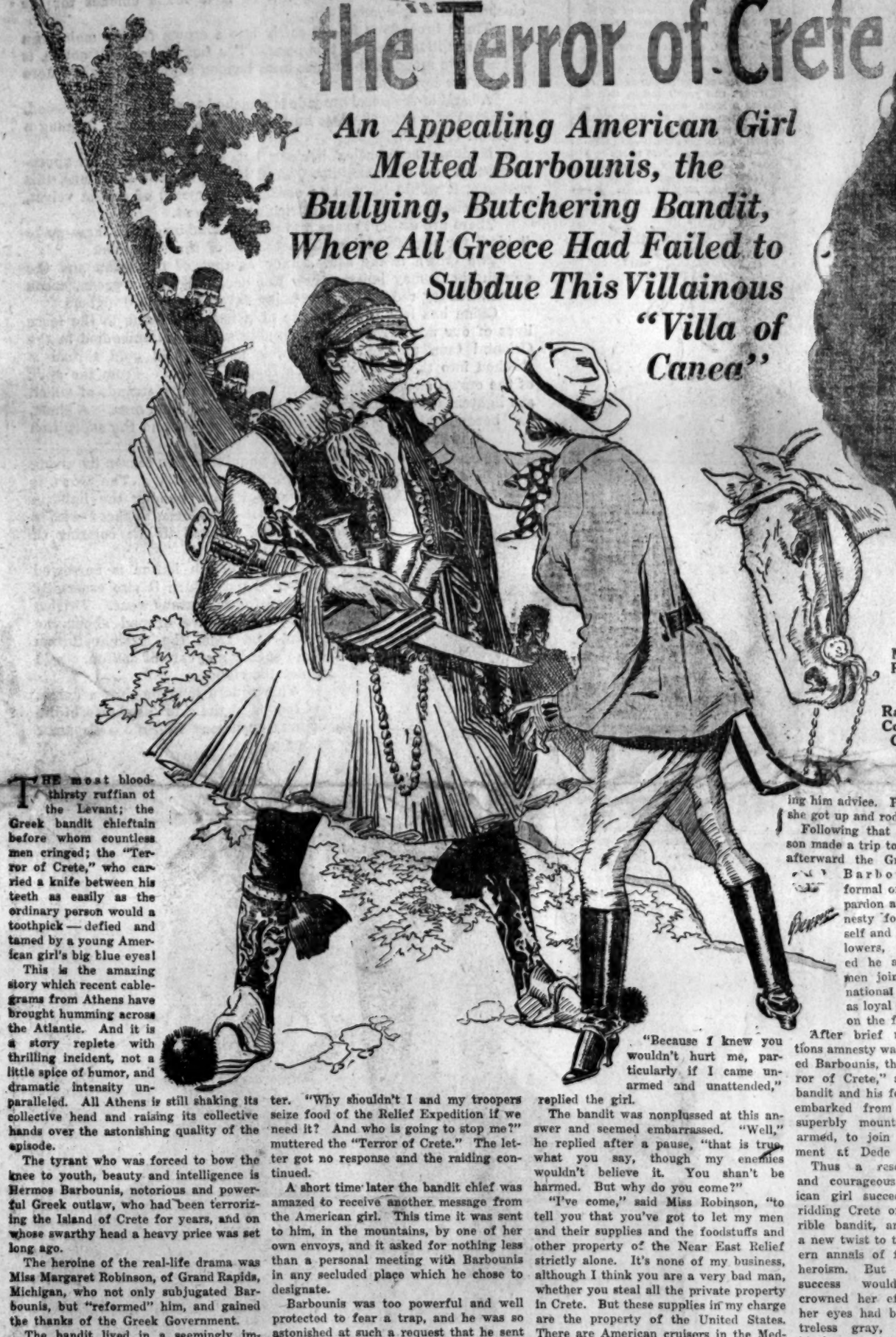
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1923

How Two Big Blue Eyes Tamed the "Terror of Crete"

An Appealing American Girl Melted Barbounis, the Bullying, Butchering Bandit, Where All Greece Had Failed to Subdue This Villainous "Villa of Canea"



Courtesy Miss Margaret Robinson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Whose Compelling Blue Eyes Caused Barbounis, the Bandit, to Reform.

Hermos Barbounis, the Former "Terror of Crete," as He Looked in His Early Barbaric Days of Brigandage.

THE most bloodthirsty ruffian of the Levant; the Greek bandit chieftain before whom countless men cringed; the "Terror of Crete," who carried a knife between his teeth as easily as the ordinary person would a toothpick — defied and tamed by a young American girl's big blue eyes!

This is the amazing story which recent cablegrams from Athens have brought humming across the Atlantic. And it is a story replete with thrilling incident, not a little spice of humor, and dramatic intensity unparalleled. All Athens is still shaking its collective head and raising its collective hands over the astonishing quality of the episode.

The tyrant who was forced to bow the knee to youth, beauty and intelligence is Hermos Barbounis, notorious and powerful Greek outlaw, who had been terrorizing the Island of Crete for years, and on whose swarthy head a heavy price was set long ago.

The heroine of the real-life drama was Miss Margaret Robinson, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who not only subjugated Barbounis, but "reformed" him, and gained the thanks of the Greek Government.

The bandit lived in a seemingly impregnable mountain fastness, surrounded by a large number of devoted followers, wearing the picturesque costumes of their kind, but armed with modern rifles and machine guns. Barbounis had a reputation for inhuman cruelty, as well as great cunning and courage, and every sort of crime and outrage was attributed to him and his ferocious followers.

Many Cretans and Greeks had met death at his hands, but repeated efforts to capture or slay him had always been defeated with severe losses dealt the military forces and police who had attacked him.

In fact, Barbounis and his band had become a recognized power on the island, and there were some towns and cities which paid him regular tribute.

This was the state of affairs when Miss Robinson, frail, pretty and blonde, arrived on the island, as a representative of the Near East Relief.

A graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, who had specialized in sociological work, she was not directly concerned in the politics or guerilla warfare of the island, but used all her efforts to distribute food and other relief supplies to refugees and poor folk among the villages.

She only became interested in the bandit chief Barbounis when his men interfered with some of her native agents in the distribution of foodstuffs, and she determined, in spite of his reputation for bloodthirstiness and wickedness, to make a direct appeal to him.

She wrote a letter, explaining what she and the American Relief were doing, and asking him to let her representatives alone. This letter was conveyed to him by a mountaineer—and was received, it is said, with loud shouts of derisive laughter. "Why shouldn't I and my troopers seize food of the Relief Expedition if we need it? And who is going to stop me?" muttered the "Terror of Crete." The letter got no response and the raiding continued.

A short time later the bandit chief was amazed to receive another message from the American girl. This time it was sent to him, in the mountains, by one of her own envoys, and it asked for nothing less than a personal meeting with Barbounis in any secluded place which he chose to designate.

Barbounis was too powerful and well protected to fear a trap, and he was so astonished at such a request that he sent back word that he would indeed meet her, provided she would be at a certain spot on a mountain road on the following Friday afternoon, and that she would come with only two escorts, both unarmed.

When the afternoon arrived, Barbounis was treated to another surprise. Being vain as well as courageous, he had decked himself out in a gala costume, such as Greek bandits and mountain adventurers have worn for five hundred years—short, white, starched skirts, cut something like a Scotch kilt; brilliant colored and lavishly embroidered jacket and sash, with a scarlet cap (suggesting an organ grinder's monkey) perched on the top of his head. If one hadn't known his real reputation for bloodthirsty wickedness he might easily have been mistaken for a comic opera bandit.

Along with him, similarly though less gorgeously garbed, came twenty of his picked followers, all armed with knives and rifles.

The next shock for the bandit chief was when Miss Robinson arrived—alone. She hadn't even brought the two escorts whom he had offered to let her bring along. She cantered calmly on horseback up the mountain, ten minutes late as was her womanly privilege, and soon was standing, unarmed, in a circle of swarthy faces, before the ruffian who had slain nobody knows how many hundreds of men.

A curious sight they must have presented—the slender, blonde young girl in riding breeches, her lovely eyes flashing azure fire, and the ferocious bandit in starched white skirts, facing each other there on the roadside among the towering mountains.

Barbounis was thoroughly good-humored. "How it is you weren't afraid to come alone?" he asked.

"Because I knew you wouldn't hurt me, particularly if I came unarmed and unattended," replied the girl.

The bandit was nonplussed at this answer and seemed embarrassed. "Well," he replied after a pause, "that is true, what you say, though my enemies wouldn't believe it. You shan't be harmed. But why do you come?"

"I've come," said Miss Robinson, "to tell you that you've got to let my men and their supplies and the foodstuffs and other property of the Near East Relief strictly alone. It's none of my business, although I think you are a very bad man, whether you steal all the private property in Crete. But these supplies in my charge are the property of the United States. There are American cruisers in the Mediterranean, and on those American cruisers are many hundreds of American marines.

"Also there is the wireless, which, I am told, you know all about and occasionally use yourself. Now I am here to tell you that if your men take so much as a single basket of provisions from my workers in the future, I'm going to scream so loudly about it that they will hear me all the way to Washington; and those marines will be up here to clean you out, if they have to bring their cannon and blow up the mountain to do it."

If this were a story of imagination instead of fact it might be added that the Greek bandit turned pale and quaked in his shoes, and showed great fear of the American marines and promised to be good in the future. But nothing of the kind occurred. He was not in the least afraid of the marines, for the simple reason that he knew they wouldn't be sent. What did actually occur was wholly unexpected, though much of it was undoubtedly due to the singular purity and splendor of Miss Robinson's gaze as she swept him with her famous blue eyes.

Any man who attains the success that Barbounis had attained, even as a rascal, must be a man of brains. And Barbounis' brains had been working on something else all the while the girl was talking about her baskets of provisions and the American marines—in neither of which he was in the slightest degree interested.

Instead of giving her a direct answer, he invited her to sit down and talk with him, apart from his followers. They conversed earnestly for half an hour. He seemed to be presenting some kind of a problem to her and she seemed to be giving him advice. Presently he saluted and she got up and rode away.

Following that interview, Miss Robinson made a trip to Athens. A short time afterward the Greek Government sent Barbounis a formal offer of pardon and amnesty for himself and his followers, provided he and his men joined the national forces as loyal soldiers on the frontier.

After brief negotiations amnesty was granted Barbounis, the "Terror of Crete," and the bandit and his followers embarked from Canea, superbly mounted and armed, to join a regiment at Dede Agach.

Thus a resourceful and courageous American girl succeeded in ridding Crete of a terrible bandit, and gave a new twist to the modern annals of feminine heroism. But whether success would have crowned her efforts if her eyes had been lustreless gray, or dull black, or plain green or brown, no one—not even she herself—can say!

A View of the Cretan City, Canea, from Which Barbounis Exacted Tribute—Till He Gazed Into Miss Robinson's Eyes.

Simplicity in the New Hats

AFTER the pronounced popularity of the cloche, we welcome a change affecting the newer hats of the Fall. From the Orient comes the mode of finest metal embroidery to adorn the soft crown of a velvet tam. But the simple severity of the model appropriate for semi-formal afternoon social occasions is purely American in its inspiration. Crisp days of Autumn demand fur in our fashions. Witness the small toque, which boasts a metal brocade crown, a mole brim and a youthful chin-band of the same material as the crown. Hats are smart—and simple—this season. And there is a host of colors and silhouettes from which becoming selections may be made.

EMERGING from the craze for the cloche, we find all sorts of interesting and original lines in the newer hats. That small, confining shape which shaded the eyes so hospitably could, after all, be worn successfully by only a few women. But there is infinite variety to the simplicity and smartness of the latest models for Fall, and distinct charm, too, as if to make amends for the cloche's too-long domination.

Tinsel brocade is folded softly into a crown for the mole brim of one hat illustrated on this page. The fur, as you will notice, is cut into two sections, the upper brim turning slightly outward where it joins the lower part.

A band of the tinsel brocade is attached to one side and fastened, by means of a colored glass button, to the opposite side, forming a youthful chin-band.

Madame should select her new hats with an eye to their appropriateness and serviceability. And in making her selections, this Autumn, it would be well to consider the model of softest velvet, with its choux of glycerined ostrich at the front.

There are distinct grace and dignity combined, and these make it ideal for semi-formal social occasions of the afternoon.

The crown is the same shade as that of the brim, and the ostrich choux may imitate their tint accordingly, sea green, cocoa brown, Turkey red and purple being favored by the designers

China has lent the influence of a native costume to the loose lines of our new wraps. The Chinese suggestion embodied in the Oriental tam, pictured herewith, is novel. Old gold thread is stitched into the soft velvet in a foreign design. From the apex of the crown swings a long silken tassel, the dark strands of which are lightened, here and there, with glints of golden ones. A short, becoming brim is added to the lower edge, and the saucy tam is complete.

Gold again asserts its popularity this season by giving a glittering beauty to the restaurant hat. The crown is draped, folds of the cloth-of-gold catching the light in even rows across the top. The brim is faced with a delicate shade of satin, attuned to the coloring of the large cabbage roses.

From the Turkish harem is borrowed the veiled hat, which is also especially designed for restaurant wear. Twisted folds of plush are draped about the crown, and from the straight turban brim depends a square of chiffon, edged in metallic ribbon.

This square may be drawn across and looped at the side (as shown in the picture) or it may fall into a streamer at one side.

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WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

Dressmakers have done far more than doctors and hygienists to persuade women that it is to their advantage to go out in threatening weather as well as fair, and to convince them that the best way to throw off the depression cast over their spirits by gray, lowering, weeping skies is to walk or shop or go about as usual.

One French observer of fashions in commenting on the new cotton and linen frocks says that "it seems as if the arbiters of fashion had, in a flare of high morality, made up their minds to preach a return to the country in giving us these adorable clothes."

It seems, too, as if they had decided to preach the value of going out in all weather in giving us rain coats and frocks and accessories of gay colors and amusing design. Who was it who started the long prevalent notion that rain clothes should match the overcast skies under which they are worn? So well established was this notion that it took considerable courage—only three or four years ago—for any woman to venture forth in one of the bright-hued oilskin raincoats or to carry a red or green or purple umbrella.

In a bright red raincoat of the present mode one can feel quite debonnaire even when the skies weep. Waterproofed crepe de chine seems to be the favorite material. A much admired French model of red crepe de chine is made with a pointed hood attached at the back and long wide

Coat of white rainproof crepe de chine bound with red.

sleeves attached to a little cape at the back—like the wings of a bat.

The white waterproofed crepe de chine raincoat is, however, the season's most original contribution to rainy-day attire. Some of these coats—close-draped and securely all-enveloping—are made with the effect of a smart tailor suit or separate jacket and skirt. One such shows intricate scroll embroidery in black over the jacket portion and the close-fitting little turban. Another, also in waterproofed crepe de chine, is bound with red and carries a narrow buckled belt placed at a low waist line.

With the makers of women's blouses it was a case of sink or swim against the current of new fashion. They trod water for a few anxious moments, sputtered a little, looked about and decided to swim. The fashion current which seemed to be carrying them into the depths was the lowered waistline. First attempts to produce this effect satisfactorily with separate blouse and skirt were not successful. The overblouse as we have it now is the solution of the problem.

Interestingly enough it is not only the women who are slender or youthful, or both, who have taken eagerly to the new overblouse. Older women who had long since abjured the separate blouse because it accentuated short-waistedness and round shoulders have become devotees of the new overblouse. For the

Blouse made entirely of plaited chiffon in pearl gray, trimmed with darker shade of gray.

older woman the overblouse with flat hip belt fastening on one or both sides seems to be the best selection. She is wise in leaving alone the little blouse that shows a frill or ruffle at the hipline—such a blouse as shows itself in the sketch, made of finely plaited pearl gray chiffon trimmed with darker gray ribbon.

The plaited blouse is rapidly assuming an importance comparable to that which the plaited skirt has enjoyed all spring and continues to enjoy. Plaits can be overdone, and even when the fashion world is obsessed with them—as it certainly is at the present time—wear a plaited blouse if you choose, but not with a plaited skirt.

When plaits are worn from collar to hem the line is best if unbroken save by a loose, low belt or sash. This type of frock made of fine plaits laid from neck to hem was sponsored several months ago by many well-dressed women, who found it an indispensible detail of their wardrobes.

A new version of this mode consists of a white crepe showing a wide panel of plaits, bound on the edges with bright blue silk, hanging from neck to hem back and front. Plaited blouses show embroidered straight panels down center of front, or embroidered panels at bottom. Crepe de chine, chiffon, cotton crepe and georgette and organdie are all used for these plaited frocks and blouses.

If the fashions of any style or color depends merely on the number of women who wear it, then we cannot say that navy blue has come back into fashion, because—if numbers count—it never went out. There are some women whom you cannot wean from navy blue. They suffer from a "navy blue complex." When they go to a shop for a suit or street frock, though they may begin by asking for "something in beige or brown or black," they always end by taking navy blue. One symptom of the navy blue complex is the confessed inability to "feel well dressed in the street" in any other hue.

But in spite of all this navy blue has been in temporary abeyance. Many smart women haven't worn a navy blue frock for three years. But this year they have at least one frock or wrap or suit of the color. For them it possesses all the charm of novelty.

There is much actual novelty in the way navy blue is used this spring. A lavish hand has been used with color. The season sponsors no one color or one range of colors, but a full palette of them. One blue serge model that has gained distinction here and abroad shows flaring cuffs and collars of green, red and yellow georgette superimposed on each other. The same colors are used in the embroidery.

Another French designer has trimmed a navy blue cloth frock with navy blue crepe scarf—printed boldly with flowers in rose and green. Most distinctive is a navy blue frock trimmed with embroidery in lemon yellow and metallic silver threads. Coral-colored lacquered ribbon, steel buckles and crepes printed in cashmere designs and colors are also used with navy blue to gain new effect.

It is as a fabric for suits that navy blue serge and twill are most often used in this country. Less popular is the navy blue coat. But French women have always been more skeptical of the suit. "A tailored suit should be flawless or not be at all," amounts to a sort of axiom of French smart dressing. The American notion seems to be that it is more difficult to achieve a flawless street costume with a frock and long coat than by means of the suit.

A happy solution of the problem has been achieved in the frock and complementary coat shown in the sketch. The coat is of navy blue twill; the coat lining and frock of crepe of navy blue ground printed

Blue twill coat lined with printed crepe to match frock.

with figures of red, orange, yellow and green.

Another interesting effect with matching linings is developed in a coat suit of Poiret twill in beige worn with a beaded blue blouse. The coat is lined with the blue georgette of the blouse, and the lining of the flaring, open sleeves is beaded in the same pattern as the blouse.

American Women And Civilisation

(Foreign Press Service)

"The 'practical' nature of the American people has already been attributed to women," writes Ramsay Traquair, in the course of an article on "Women and Civilisation" appearing in the Atlantic Monthly, and it has also been pointed out by critics of America that over emphasis on the practical tends to limit intellectual activities. No less a person that Dr. Einstein, Mr. Traquair reminds us, has put in close juxtaposition the statements that the present civilisation of North America is predominantly female and that American cities suffer from intellectual poverty.

And what are some of the facts that support this accusation? Mr. Traquair inquires. In the first place the practical nature of women is proved, he contends, by their lack of achievement in art, pure science, philosophy and religion, all activities in which imagination, intuition, and powers of abstraction are necessary; and this lack of achievement in a field where women have had a comparatively large amount of encouragement and opportunity is all the more striking, he points out, in that their principal achievements have been in a field in which they received very little encouragement, that is, in the life of action. Here some of the greatest characters of history are found to be women, such as Joan of Arc, Queen Elizabeth, Florence Nightingale, all of them possessing the power to organise, and direct. "The world of action," comments Mr. Traquair, "is one which men have always tried to keep to themselves. Women have done so." The more we consider woman the more we must acknowledge her organising power. The management of the household, that traditional sphere of woman, is organisation.... Women themselves, acknowledge this, probably unconsciously, for in the recent expansion of women's work they have not sought employment in the arts for which they were supposed to be so well fitted, but have gone into business, organisation, and education.

In civilisation such as those of Asia which suppress woman, Mr. Traquair finds a lack of sustained energy, of organisation, of practical qualities. On the other hand, the "abstraction, and mysticism characteristic of Asiatic thought are the result of suppressing woman and giving man a free rein."

"In America, on the other hand, women are really in control of the social and civilised life of the community. American civilisation is known for its intensely practical character, its desire to get things done, without always considering the ultimate result. American religion has lost its mystic element, and has become a series of movements for the regeneration and reform of society. It has largely abandoned faith for good works. Is this the result of suppressing man?

"So we have grounds for claiming that the end of a civilisation too much controlled by men is impractical abstraction, that of one too much controlled by women, utilitarian materialism. After all, man and woman were made to live together, and to contribute their respective qualities to a common fund. Where either predominates, the result will be a one-sided, imperfect culture; and where each contributes his weakest quality, the result will be—dare one suggest modern America?

And what, Mr. Traquair asks, must be the consequences of the American educational system wherein eighty-eight percent of the teachers are women, who "can not teach the qualities they do not possess? The boy comes away from school only vaguely conscious that his mental needs have not been met, and despising his teacher. Thus he is made incapable of ever learning anything beyond the practical needs of his business. He is made impervious to any real culture."

"America has, in fact, a thoroughly feminised society. It does not really matter very much today whether women do or do not have the vote, or practise as lawyers, or manage businesses. These things are all being done by woman-trained men, and a few real women among them will make very little difference. The characteristic of the American world, its love of activity, its desire to do things, its social and gregarious 'convention' habit, its reform habit, its scorn for ultimate principles, pure knowledge and art—these are the weakest qualities of woman, and they are the qualities of which many American men are proud. For, naturally, in acquiring the feminine qualities the men have acquired the weakest ones."

And for the "intellectual death" resulting from this state of things the men themselves are to blame, argues Mr. Traquair. "Women are perfectly justified in taking every opportunity and in insisting on their right to every opportunity. The men have left to them the intellectual and artistic culture of the country, and, if they have failed to produce any culture worth having, it is not their fault. They cannot, and that is all there is to that.

"The men have neglected their duty. They have left undone those things which they ought to have done..... They are the only people who can supply the elements now wanting in the culture of the American continent. From their ranks must come the scientists, the artists, the poets, and the thinkers who alone can gain for the country an honored name. And just at present they are not doing anything.

Figures Of Speech

Everyone has met a man or woman who pretends to be very unselfish in seeking his ends and who keeps his real motives carefully hidden. Such a person is said to have "an ax to grind."

Benjamin Franklin tells of a man who had an ax that needed grinding, but had no one to turn the grindstone for him. He entered the yard where young Franklin was, and by gross flattery induced the boy to turn the stone for him, telling him what a fine, manly little fellow he was, how big and strong for his age, how well he turned the handle, etc. The stranger kept the lad at work, although the bell rang for school and the little fellow was afraid he would be late. When the ax was finely ground, the stranger turned on the boy and drove him away, saying:

"Be off, you young rascal! Did you not hear the bell ring for school?"

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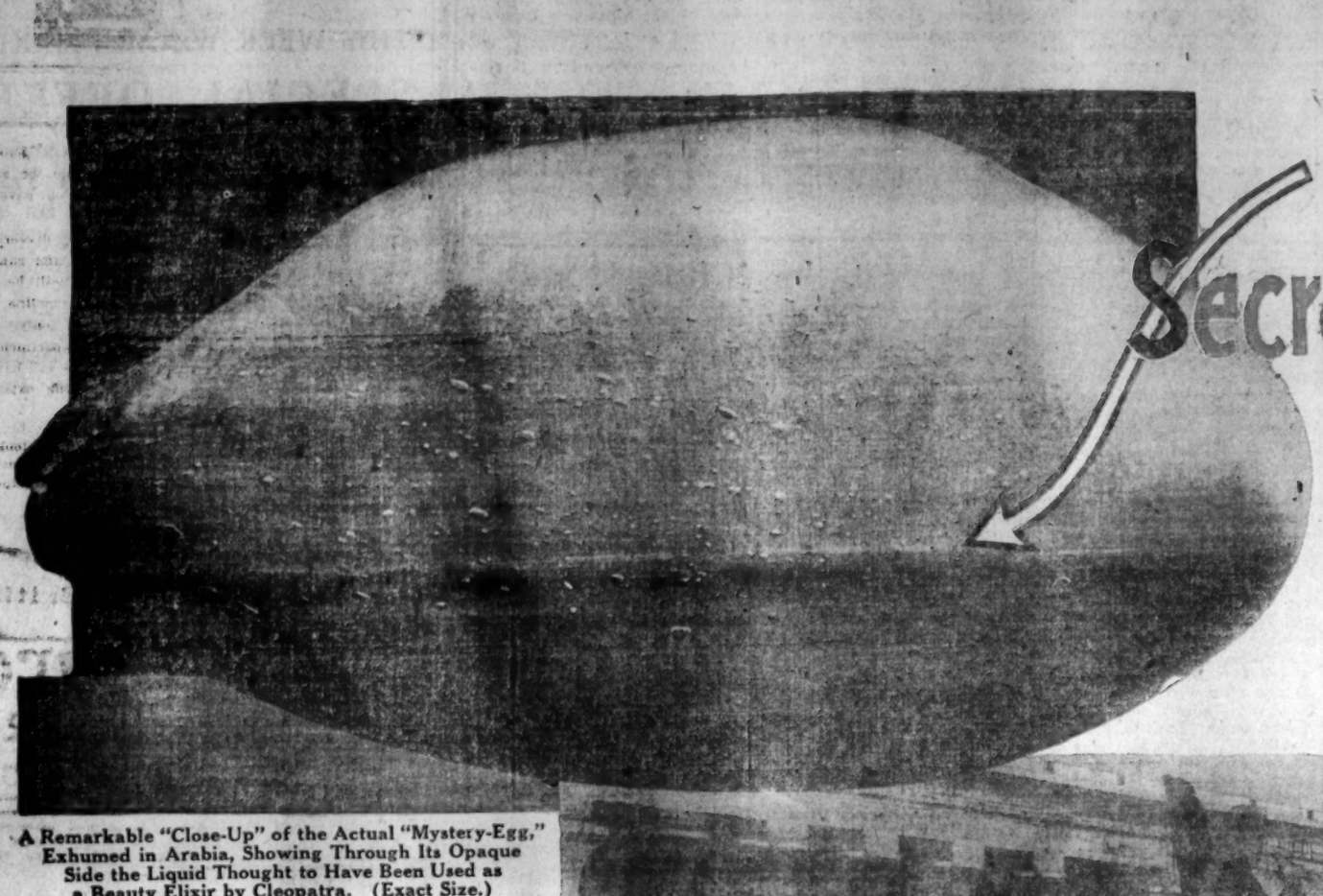
Is Cleopatra's Secret Elixir of Beauty Sealed in This Glass Egg?



A Remarkable "Close-Up" of the Actual "Mystery-Egg," Exhumed in Arabia, Showing Through Its Opaque Side the Liquid Thought to Have Been Used as a Beauty Elixir by Cleopatra. (Exact Size.)

Why Science Thinks That the Curious Compound, Buried at Ba'albek, Was Used by Egypt's Queen to Brighten Her Beauty, Whose Secrets Our Women Are Burning to Learn

HAS Cleopatra's secret elixir of beauty, which, says legend, kept burning brilliantly the flame of her facial splendor till her death, at thirty-eight, been found after 2,000 years?

Is the priceless distillation which made her the envied and hated of other queens still intact, and perhaps still potent enough to repair the sagging muscles and restore the faded bloom of a modern woman's cheeks?

Does the egg-shaped glass globe, which an antiquarian dug from the ruins of Ba'albek or Heliopolis, the ancient Greek "City of the Sun," in Arabia, contain the lotion?

If so, why does not the director general of the Cairo Museum pierce the surface, drain the contents and solve the breathless mystery?

These are questions which Egyptologists are hotly firing at one another and which, until their solution, must constitute one of the most baffling and tantalizing problems of the ages!

It was considered highly significant by scientists the world over that the "mystery-egg" should have been unearthed at Ba'albek, for Ba'albek, please remember, was located precisely in that part of Arabia over which Cleopatra, the "Serpent of the Nile," and the Romans fought bitterly during the century before Christ.

When the excavator lifted the queerly shaped, glittering thing up to the light, peered at it, shook it and wondered what on earth was inside, little did he dream that he was perhaps agitating the hidden mixture which gave Cleopatra such matchless beauty that the enraptured Antony divorced his wife and fled back to the Nile; which cast such a spell of romance over her features that Julius Caesar lost his cool head and his stony heart to her, and which, even in her death throes, lent Egypt's queen so lasting a glamor that "imperially her face did mock the tomb."

Historians say that Potentates in bygone days had their art treasures, clothing and jewels buried with them. The most cultured pre-Christian civilizations believed that death was only a sleep and that they would awake, organically intact. But this is the first time, if the legend of the "egg" be true, that a monarch could not bear to be separated from the phial containing her beauty elixir.

The latter is now in the possession of M. Maspero, in charge of the Cairo Museum, to whom it was sent after workmen had exhumed it from a regal casket, wrapped in the tattered vestiges of rich fabrics and surrounded with other evidences that it had been regarded as a toilette article of priceless value.

Imperial Insignia of Cleopatra on the Casket Containing the "Mystery-Egg." The "Vulture of the South" and the "Hawk of the North" Are Shown Perched on Rocky Summits. Below, within a Serpent's Coil Crouches the Egyptian Goddess, Hapi.

In a large picture at the top of this page is reproduced the globe itself. As you can see, it is not especially artistic in workmanship, being, indeed, somewhat uncouth in general scheme. But—the contents! Think of what they may mean to modern womanhood! No wonder that a widespread cry arose, upon the first announcement of the casket's discovery—"Open it. Open it! Give us the secret."

But that was where the mulishness of one man failed to make the vote unanimous. Maspero declined to do anything of the sort. He refused to shatter the "egg," which had no aperture of any kind, the liquid evidently having been put inside at the very time the globe was sealed by the glass-blower, who probably poured it in through his slender tube.

Just how exasperating this refusal of Maspero's was to the thousands of women waiting to hear of a beauty treatment so old that it was new, may be imagined. Just how seriously antiquarians and archaeologists took the refusal may be estimated from the actions of two American institutions.

Harvard University and the Peabody Institute offered the museum director $20,000 if he would just let them pierce a tiny, tiny hole in the egg with an electric needle and withdraw a few drops for analysis.

But to these tempting offers, the politely stubborn Maspero said only: "No!"

So, while the modern world of woman fumes at Maspero's hesitancy, and science is wondering just what is inside the curious globe, the latter rests in a locked and guarded case at the Cairo Museum. But you cannot choke off speculation merely by refusing to permit experiments.

And is it any wonder that guesswork has run rife over the "mystery egg" and its contents? Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Cleopatra's cosmetics and "youth-restorers," though these are said by historians to have been plentiful and elaborate. In "Caesar and Cleopatra," Bernard Shaw gives her cure for baldness. Perhaps by 2023, the reigning dramatist of that period will be able to incorporate into a play the ingredients of the now hidden beauty elixir!

Surmise as to these ingredients is now fascinating beauty specialists and perfume compounders. For nothing that a queen of Egypt touched would have been permitted to remain unscented. The renowned Nefertiti, greatest court beauty of the Pharoah dynasty, who owned the mystic formula for the elixir and who handed it down to Cleopatra, the last queen of Egypt, was celebrated for her love of dainty essences and odorous compounds of flower petals and gum-resins.

Extract of vanilla (highly esteemed), musk, civet, attar of rose and violet—these are some of the perfumes, strong and delicate, which may be lingering, like imprisoned Egyptian ghosts, within the "egg." When it is firmly opened, according to the Cairo Journal, so perfectly has the liquid been sealed up, the odors will steal out unimpaired, enchanting the nostrils of those nearby.

But Cleopatra was famed not alone for her fastidiousness at the toilette table. She was probably the most powerful charmer of the ancient world. The last queen of the Ptolemies, she reigned at Alexandria from 69 B. C. to 30 B. C. Her two most illustrious admirers were Caesar and Antony, the latter actually killing himself when he got a false report of her death.

At first an ally of Rome, which restored her to her throne after she had been discrowned, she later engaged in a disastrous war with the Latins and slew herself to avoid being carried off in chains and exhibited as a captive.

Now enters one of the most interesting coincidences of the finding of the "mystery egg." If you recall your Shakespeare vividly enough, you will hear with a thrill that the casket containing the globe is adorned with regal symbols, among them a coiled asp. In "Antony and Cleopatra," it is this snake which the Queen uses to commit suicide. If that legend be true, what a remarkable link between the "mystery egg" and its royal owner! For serpents were among the imperial emblems of the Ptolemies, Cleopatra's "house."

At this point, you may interpose skeptically that she died at Alexandria. Quite true, but there is every possibility, says history, that she was not buried there. Instead, Ba'albek or Heliopolis, is considered her probable last resting-place.

Heliopolis, as has been said, was the ancient Greek "City of the Sun," and Cleopatra, after all, was of pure Greek blood. Nothing could have been more natural than to remove the body of a dead monarch, with her most precious possessions, to that spot where her own gods could watch over her even beyond the grave.

In ancient days, to be buried without one's most intimate treasures was considered a piece of bad form approaching criminality. Therefore, argue modern scientists, Cleopatra, who was distinctly feminine in all she did, would almost rather have been entombed alive than enter her sepulchre without her priceless lotion. The discovery of the glass globe seems to lend probability to their theory.

And this theory served to reinforce the belief mentioned above: that those who died were destined to awake in another world, their features unchanged, resuming their existence where it had been broken off. Evidently Cleopatra was one of them and expected to use her phial of perfumed essences later.

These are a few of the reasons why science awaits, with indrawn breath and dilated eye, the eventful opening of the "mystery egg," one of the most extraordinary themes for romantic and cultural speculation which the archaeologist's spade has ever brought to light.

Cleopatra, After a Successful "Poison Test" on a Slave.—From the Famous Painting by Alexandre Cabanel. Photo by Braun & Co.

View of the Ruins of Ba'albek, Where the Sealed Glass Globe, Filled with the Elixir, Was Found.

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1923

Motoring Expert Describes Latest Buick Models

H. A. Tarantous, Writing In "Motor" Finds New Riding Thrills In Four Wheel Brakes.

In view of the fact that the first of the new 1924 Buick models have only just arrived in Shanghai the following article by Mr. H. A. Tarantous, the well known motor expert who writes for "Motor," the leading American automotive trade journal, will be of special interest.

BY H. A. TARANTOUS

There are many qualities which a motor car must possess to give it public recognition as an ideal car and when the greatest number of these qualities are present in the one vehicle it amounts to a real achievement in motor production. This, Buick has done for 1924. It has reached out beyond the ordinary and in the new six and four-cylinder cars shows us, besides other qualities heretofore associated with this make, greater safety, improved appearance, better performance and higher economy. For greater safety there are mechanically-operated four-wheel brakes on both six and four. As to performance I may sum up by saying that the six will show over 70 miles per hour, accelerate like a frightened mustang, climb steep hills with ease and start and stop as though it were itself human. The larger-displacement six-cylinder engine, a valve-in-the-head type, to be sure, is practically all new as compared with the previous engine. No changes have been made in the clutch except for a slightly heavier spring. The transmission also is the same as before. All other units have come in for changes all of which go to help Buick maintain a leadership in its class, which hardly can be threatened. The new bodies are roomier and some new types are shown.

While in Detroit inspecting these new cars, I had occasion to get hold of one of the experimental models that had been driven some 20,000 miles, and took it for a few hours' run. The engine idled so slow and noiselessly that when I disengaged the clutch to stop I instinctively stepped on the starter pedal fearing the engine had stalled. This was something new to me in valve-in-head engines, because usually even when new there is always some sort of sound indicating that the engine is turning over. The four-wheel brakes are remarkable on the Buick. When applied with ordinary pedal pressure they do not lock the wheels and slide the tires like a pair of tightly adjusted rear wheel brakes. They slow the car down with remarkable speed yet the wheels do not and cannot lock. On the dry straightaway on a wet street, on easy turns or sharp turns, the brakes worked to my complete satisfaction, and gave me a feeling at the wheel that can be had only with four-wheel brakes. I have had that feeling before at the wheel of other four-wheel brake cars including a number of foreign manufacture and under no conditions can that same feeling of absolute safety be had with a two-wheel set.

I did not get an opportunity to try out the four-cylinder model, but so far as braking is concerned I can venture the guess that it equals the six. A four-wheel system is as necessary on a light car as on a heavier one and since the design is worked out correctly, the four will give about the same braking performance as the six. So much for the new Buick's ability to stop when you want it to, which is just another way of saying that the braking system has "been brought up to" the power system. I refer to the engine.

New throughout and developing some 70 horsepower from its 3⅜x4¾ bore and stroke, it operates at higher speed than the former engine showing 2,300 r.p.m. as its peak. It is smoother because of a heavier crankshaft, larger bearings, etc., better timing from a new camshaft and larger valves. The engine has a detachable cylinder head instead of valve cages, fullpressure lubrication, and an extremely quiet valve action.

Without going further into changes Buick has made, let me say that considering the slight price increases, it may seem hardly possible to produce such cars at the prices mentioned because the changes alone would ordinarily come to many hundreds of dollars. Production in large quantities can be the only answer.

The new Buick engine has ¼ inch longer stroke than the previous one and has a large four-bearing crankshaft with bearing sizes as follows:

Front, 2⅝; intermediate, 1 15-16; intermediate second, 2; rear, 2 13-16.

These bearings all are 2⅜ inches diameter the size of the new crankshaft. The two center bearings now are provided with studs instead of bolts, facilitating bearing fitting. Connecting rods are longer being 10¾ inches against 10 and the rod bearings are 2¼ inches diameter against 2⅛. They are 1⅝ inches long.

The pistons are 4¼ inches long, ¼ inch longer than in 1923, and the piston comes out of the cylinder bore at the bottom of its stroke ⅛ inch, thereby providing greater lubrication to the skirt of the pistons. There are three rings, all above the pin. The two lower rings are chamfered at their bottom edge with chamfers on piston to match; forming a small "V" shaped groove as an oil reservoir to provide better ring lubrication and to prevent oil passing. In the chamfer below the lower ring 10 holes equally spaced, are drilled to carry oil through the piston and back to crank case. The piston pins are ⅝ inch diameter as against ¾ inch in 1923 to provided greater strength. They are clamped in connecting rod but oscillate for better lubrication and to prevent distortion of the piston.

The camshaft is stouter than before and operates an improved valve gear in which the rocker arm shaft is hollow providing an oil passage for the rocker arm bearing. Valves are now 1⅞ intake, 1⅝ exhaust, fitted with double springs. There is a ball and adjustment at the top of each vertical rod, the rods themselves being hollow to reduce inertia. The rod expansion is calculated to be the same as that of the cylinder block, which is one reason for the engine operating just as quietly when hot as when cold.

Lubrication is by a pressure feed system embodying an oil pump of design similar to the pump used in 1923. The pump is at the right in the center of the lower crankcase, which location assures the same amount of oil at the pump when the car is ascending or descending hills. Oil is forced through distributing pipes to each main bearing and from the main bearings through holes drilled in the crank throws to connecting rod lower end bearings. Oil forced from main and connecting rod bearings creates a mist within the crankcase which lubricates cylinder walls, pistons, piston pins and bushings, cams and lifters. Oil, draining back from the cylinder and crankcase walls, is caught in pockets and fed to the camshaft bearings.

A second distributing line from the pump carries oil under pressure to the hollow rocker arm shaft, from which it is distributed to rocker arm bushings, ball ends of push rods and the valve stems. A lead from the frontend of rocker arm shaft carries the surplus oil to the timing gear case, lubricating the timing gears and the front bearings of the camshaft and water pump shaft. Surplus oil from the gearcase drains back into the crankcase.

The crankcase is larger and now is provided with detachable arms instead of integral ones. The oil pan is a new design without troughs but with a baffle on both sides of the oil pump, which is on the right center of the pan. The lower part of the flywheel housing does not have to be removed to get at the rear main

(Continued on Page 7)

International Show Space Selected

Sixty-six Makes Of Automobiles Are To Be Shown At Armory

The largest and most enthusiastic throng of motor car executives ever attracted to New York, excepting during show week, was in attendance at the 258th Field Artillery Armory (formerly the 8th Coast Unit) to participate in in the drawing for space at the coming National Shows in New York and Chicago.

Interest in the affair was heightened by the fact that the 1924 Show to be held during the week of January 5 to 12, will be in an environment and atmosphere entirely different from that to which exhibitors and visitors have been accustomed.

To a great majority of the visitors the immensity of the Armory came as a complete surprise. That it was large they had expected, but the vastness of the space had been realised by few until they actually stepped into the great drill hall. Three hundred feet from side to side and twice that in length, the new stage for the motor car display offers incomparably the finest setting for a great exposition that New York can provide.

It was unanimously predicted that in its new exhibition hall, accommodating all the complete cars and accessories on one floor, the National Show of 1924 will prove a bigger success, from the standpoint both of attendance and business, than in the past.

The drawing began shortly after 2 o'clock and the afternoon was well gone before the last of the exhibitors had made their final decisions as to the spaces they considered most desirable. It was generally agreed, as a matter of fact, that with a one-floor display all the space is desirable, and there was not the slightest disposition to cavil at the outlook.

Sixty-six makes of complete passenger cars and half a dozen varieties of taxicabs will be on display in the 1924 Show. The list follows:

Anderson, Apperson, Auburn, Buick, Cadillac, Case, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cleveland, Cole, Collins, Columbia, Davis, Dodge, Dort, Du Pont, Durant, Elcar, Essex Flint, Franklin, Gardner, Gray, H. C. S. Haynes, Hudson, Hupp, Jewett, Jordan, Kissel, La Fayette, Lexington, Liberty, Lincoln, McFarlin, Maxwell, Monroe, Moon, Nash, National, Marmon, Oakland, Olds, Overland, Packard, Paige, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Premier, Princeton, R. and V., Reo, Rickenbacker, Roamer, Star, Stearns, Stephens, Studebaker, Stutz, Templar, Velie, Westcott, Wills St. Cloire, Willys-Knight.

Checker Cab (Mogul), R. and L., Reo, Roamer, Willys-Knight, Yellow.

OTHER SHOW PLANS

More than fifty cars, representing a valuation of well over half a million dollars, have had their space allotted for the Foreign Automotive Association's Show at the Hotel Astor, from November 4 to 11. These include important foreign cars, a number of high class American motor vehicles, prominent body builders and accessory manufacturers.

Coming directly after the Paris Salon the show at the Astor will naturally echo the tendencies revealed by the French capital. It is said that many exhibitors will ship their show cars directly to New York from the Paris exposition.

Among the features which will engross motor enthusiasts are the refinements in body design and the innovations in mechanical structure which will abound at this exposition.

At the Foreign Automotive Exposition cars will be displayed with ratings as low as ten horsepower and as high at ninety-five. Four wheel brakes, now almost universally used abroad, will be shown in varying forms.

Jan H. Stelling of Voisin, Percy A. Peyser of Fiat, and Frederick H. Buell of Brewster form the committee in charge of arrangements. Mr. Peyser, a veteran of many exhibitions, declares that the outlook for this show is most favorable. The Foreign Automotive Association, he believes, is filling a distinct need for the American automobile user by enabling him conveniently to see the finest examples of European workmanship.

Exhibitors to whom space has been allotted to date include Benz, Brewster, Fiat, Hotchkiss, Lanchester, Locomobile, Mercedes, Panhard, Renault, Steiger, Voisin, Rolls Royce; coach builders, Locke and Co., Ralph S. Roberts of Le Baron, Brewster, Holbrook, Kellner and Rothschild.

Free Air, Water And Gas

BY BUGS BAER

Having slashed automobile prices in half, expenses in quarters and comfort to fragments, Henry Ford, F. O. B., is going to declare efficiency on gasoline.

He is going to sell gasoline for sixteen cents per gallon. Of course, they will be small gallons.

Flivvers' owners can grab their mechanical gasoline ten cents fewer than purchasers of other cars. Proprietors of Rolls-Royce trains will buy flivvers to use for decoys.

Henry will build his own power plants where flivver inhabitants can shop for their engine syrup. Hen has done plenty for and to our working man by putting flivvers within his reach. Its upkeep keeps him working.

No garages or service stations were discovered in ruins of Pompeii although no ruins are complete without them. Filling stations were invented around 1900 and are now among most beautiful buildings in America.

They formerly judged any town by its schools. Now they reserve their decisions until they see its gasoline bazaars.

New York, Chicago and Philadelphia have thousands of gasoline tanks which Europe would use for royal palaces. Mayor of Boston lives in home four sizes smaller than nearest filling coliseum.

These tourists' beauty shops are dolled up until they look like millionaire's Summer yacht. They peddle oil, grease and gasoline at their latest prices if you get there soon enough. Most tourists arrive three prices too late.

Oil stations will fill anything except your hiptanks.

Our national Capitol at Washington is antique. Congress will probably be transferred to some massive gasoline memorial which will impress visiting diplomats.

Ford's gasoline campaign will start price war among oil farmers. John D. will start some bankrupt bidding against Henry, and gasoline will soon be selling for one cent per gallon, payable in instalments.

By that time, flivvers will be next to nothing and run for less. Air and water will be luxuries compared with gasoline.

If Henry will only add coal and grocery departments to his industries all we will have to take along on shopping expeditions is our appetite.

Ford is making things cheap. He is making things look cheaper. He will be popular when he makes 'em cheap and look expensive.

The All British STANDARD Standard LIGHT CAR

The All-British Standard gives its owner faithful service under the worst climatic and territorial conditions. Its reliability, sturdiness, power and handsome appearance have endeared it to discerning motorists the World over.

CHINA MOTORS
125 Bubbling Well Road
Phones West 131 and 197

Standard Motor Co. Ltd., Coventry, England.

BOSCH Electric HORNS

A new shipment has just arrived.
Owing to standardization in the manufacture of the Horns, we are able to deliver as maller kind at a cheaper price.

Ask your Garage

Also sold at the

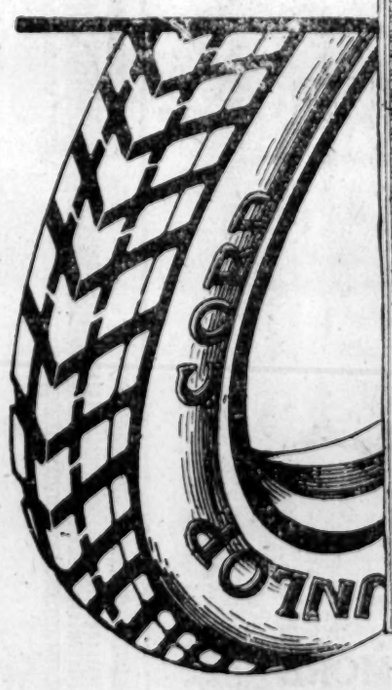
BOSCH SERVICE STATION
Canton Road

SHANTUNG OVERSEAS TRADING CO.
(Alfred Schroeder & Co.)
General Representatives for Central an North China and Manchuria.
Siking Road No. 2.

Sub-Agents in Shanghai:
The Dong Chong Cycle & Motor Co
P344-6 Nanking Road

DUNLOP

CORD TYRES
Have Proved their value over and over again



The Dunlop Cord Tyre you buy to-day is the ultimate product of 30 years experience in Tyre manufacture.

The wonderful wearing qualities of Dunlop Cord Tyres—their remarkable power of economy in petrol consumption—and their greatly enhanced cushioning capacity, thus saving in engine and chassis repairs, gives the user 100 per cent satisfaction,

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY COMPETITIVE MAKE.

TRADE MARK

To Owners of MORRIS-OXFORD, or MORRIS-COWLEY Cars:
These Cars are fitted with 28 x 3½ tyres: carried in stock by the Dunlop Rubber Company.

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LIMITED
Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
23 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai
PHONES C. 2248 & C. 5051 Cables: "PNEUMATIC"
PLAY WITH THE BLUE DUNLOP "MAXFLI" GOLFBALL

RIDE A MOTOR CYCLE Cleveland PARTS & SERVICE
AMERICA'S BEST LIGHTWEIGHT
The New CLEVELAND Embodies 12 Improvements over Old Models
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The Growth Of Tientsin

An index to the rapid growth of Tientsin is the remarkable developments now taking place in the British Concession, where the reclamation of the Extra Mural Area and the demands for electricity are maintaining a large and regular increase month by month, says the Far Eastern Times. Great as these developments are, they are but a small part of the progress Tientsin is making in every direction. They can only serve as signposts which point the way to the great commercial and industrial city which will stand on these concessions in the course of the next decade or two. Among the actual plans of a greater Tientsin are the enormous building operations now going on in the British Extra Mural Area which will become the center of the residential district, the new Race Club and Country Club, the foundations of which have already been begun, the new International Bridge over the Haiho, for the construction of which tenders are now being examined, the Haiho River Conservancy's river improvements and the numerous native Banking Institutions, which increase every year. Among the possibilities are a railroad from Paotingfu to Tientsin, which would make this city the largest railroad center in China, the proposed deep water berthing for ocean-going steamers at Taku and the development of the Russian Concession side of the river, which is halted by the absence of a bridge at a spot more convenient than the International bridge. The erection of a bridge connecting the Russian and British Concessions has been felt necessary by many for a long time, but its competitive value in possibly reducing the value of holdings on the British Concession side of the river is the chief obstacle to its consummation. The value of this competition in river frontage and residential development in eventuality stimulating in the future a general progress is lost in the more material and selfish interests of the present.

It is the purpose of these articles to show both in a general and detailed manner the extent of Tientsin's growth, beginning with the British Concession and following with other concessions in due course. We propose to give some idea of what has been done, what has been planned and the general tendencies revealed by comparisons between past and present statistics.

DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY

As in the rest of the modern world, the light and power wizardry of Electricity is converting people to its uses, both industrially and domestically. The British Municipal Council's Electricity Department's experience over the past few years is one of the clearest guides to the progress of this city. Three years ago, when completing the scheme of placing public utilities under the Municipal Council, it was considered that two 500 kilowatt generators would be ample for the needs of the British Concession for several years to come. However, to be on the safe side they installed two 1,000 kilowatt sets, thinking to be well covered for any emergencies or demands for many years to come. In the meantime, however, they have had obvious reasons to revise their opinions of the demand for electricity in their concession. Today they find at about the end of the first year of opening their new Electric light plant, that its two 1,000 kilowatt sets are becoming inadequate and are too small to take care of present developments. When the plant first opened the actual connexions to the mains were just 1,000 kilowatts whereas this has now risen to 3,000 kilowatts. And what is more indicative of the real growth of Tientsin, a great deal of this added demand is for industrial requirements.

With regard to the development of electrical power in industry, which every electrical engineer regards as most important, when the plant was first started it had attached to its main just one little 7 horse power motor, whereas it now has nearly 1,000 horse power demand on the mains. Within the next two months the demand will increase to 1,500 horse power. This demand will put a heavy strain on the new power plant, for the station will work under a handicap of meeting these requirements principally in the winter season, when the wool-washing and packing plants are at their busiest period.

In this connexion it is to be noted that the great success of electrically powered plants practically assures its increasing use for power and that steam and gas will rarely be used again in the Concession. Electricity is also being installed in many homes in place of coal stoves for cooking, and although it is somewhat more expensive, it has decided advantages over coal in cleanliness and smell. It is also being installed for heating purposes for much the same reasons.

The general consumption of electricity, inclusive of power, light and heating, shows the same steady increase from month to month. When it is considered that in October, 1920 the total number of units consumed was 61,000, whereas in October, 1923, it was 224,000, an increase of more than 300 percent, some idea can be gained of the wonderful progress electricity is making in the British Concession.

The rapid growth of buildings, as the result of reclamation work in the Extra Mural area, will also have their effect on the demands for electricity in the next two years.

Where Tientsin, especially the British Concession, has made rapid strides, even ahead of Shanghai and other places in the East, is in street lighting. No street illumination in the Far East can be compared with that of the British Concession. The light units are small, are spaced at distances not greater than 150 feet and are at a height of 30 feet above ground level, thereby eliminating glare, a boon to motorists, and acording excellently diffused illumination of the roadway.

The B.M.C. Electricity Department has installed a large number of electric clocks, controlled from a master clock in the Gordon Hall by radio frim Siccawei, another sign of Tientsin's absolute up-to-dateness. These clocks are installed at cost price and being controlled by this big Shanghai Observatory, give exact time. And what is also in keeping with the progressive times in which the rest of the modern world moves, the B.M.C. Electricity department gives service, real individual personal attention to the needs of individuals or factories. Its engineers can be consulted at any time upon the construction of power plants or the installation of house lighting.

With this great development in the electrical demands of the British Concession, and in view of the pressure that will shortly be placed on the new power plant the plant will have the utmost difficulty meeting them. It is now almost certain that by next summer the B. M. Council will consider installing further generating sets to keep up with the demands.

Searching The World For Manufacturing Material

(Foreign Press Service)

The growing demand of the manufacturers of the United States for material purchased in other parts of the world is illustrated by the latest import figures which indicate that the value of manufacturing material imported in the fiscal year which ended in June, 1923, aggregated nearly 2½ billion dollars, as against an annual average of less than a billion dollars in the years immediately preceding the war. While higher prices are in part responsible for this increase, it is quite apparent that the quantity of manufacturing material coming from abroad constantly increases.

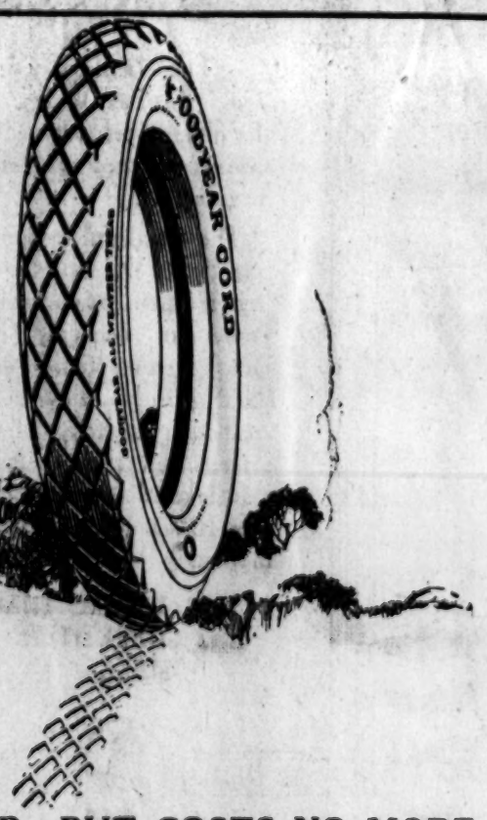
Conpilations made by the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York show that the total value of imports of raw material for use in manufacturing totaled about $1,500,000,000 in the fiscal year which ended with June 30, while manufactures for further use in manufacturing aggregated about $750,000,000. The very highest record made in the pre-war period was $635,000,000 of raw material imported and $350,000,000 of manufactures for further use in manufacturing, so that the record of the fiscal year 1923 is about 2½ times as great in stated value as in the highest pre-war year.

Even this high record of nearly 2½ billion dollars of imports in the fiscal year 1923 does not fully measure the sums paid by the manufacturers for foreign material, for the figures which measure United States imports represent the cost in the foreign countries from which they are sent to the United States. The total cost to the manufacturers when transportation and duty are paid, of the manufacturing material imported in the past decade is approximately 120,000,000,000.

The material which the United States draws from other parts of the world is chiefly the product of climatic and labor conditions different from those in the United States. The importations for factory use include rubber, jute, manila and sisal; raw silk, chiefly from China and Japan; cotton from Egypt; wool from Argentina and Australia; goatskins from India, China, Africa and the Latin American countries; coconut oil and copra; gums from the tropical forests; tobacco, grown chiefly in the tropical and sub-tropical climates, and in addition to these products of the soil and tropical climates it so happens that the minerals and metals imported are also from mines within the tropical or sub-tropical belt.

Manufactures form from seventy-five percent to ninety percent of United States exports to the tropical countries of the world and the interchange thus established and maintained between the tropics and the manufacturing section of the United States makes it apparent that the proportion which manufacturing material forms of American imports will continue to increase. The share which raw material for manufacturing forms of United States imports is now practically forty percent as against 2½ percent a century ago, ten percent in 1865, twenty percent in 1880, thirty-two percent in 1900, and thirty-five percent in the year immediately preceding the war; while on the other hand finished manufactures formed in May of the current year forty-two percent of American exports as against six percent a century ago, fifteen percent in 1870, sixteen percent in 1890, twenty-four percent in 1900 and thirty-two percent in the year preceding the war.

"The ability of the United States, adds the Trade Record, to buy the world's raw material and send it back to the producers in manufactured form is due in no small degree to the willingness of capital to co-operate in the interchanges between the great climatic and industrial sections of the world. The census figures of the capital of the manufacturing industries of the country show an advance from $533,000,000 in 1850 to $44,479,000,000 in 1919. The stated capitalisation of 1919 is eighty-five times as much as that of 1850, while the factory output of 1919 was sixty-five times as much as that of 1850.



BETTER—BUT COSTS NO MORE

By now you are doubtless familiar with some of the features of the new Goodyear Cord Tyre.

Its beveled All-Weather Tread, the longer-wearing rubber compound in this tread, its heavier sidewall—these have aroused wide comment.

It is possible, however, that you have assumed that the extra serviceability of this new Goodyear Cord commands an extra price.

That is a mistake—you pay no premium for the important improvements embodied in this remarkable tyre.

You can buy the new Goodyear Cord with the beveled All-Weather Tread today for no more than you are asked to pay for ordinary cord tyres.

In this compact Goodyear Tube Repair Kit is self vulcanising material to repair 20 to 30 tube injuries. The buffer lid roughens up a tube thoroughly and quickly, making possible a better repair.

GOODYEAR
CORD TYRES

The Incomparable Car

8 CYLINDERS

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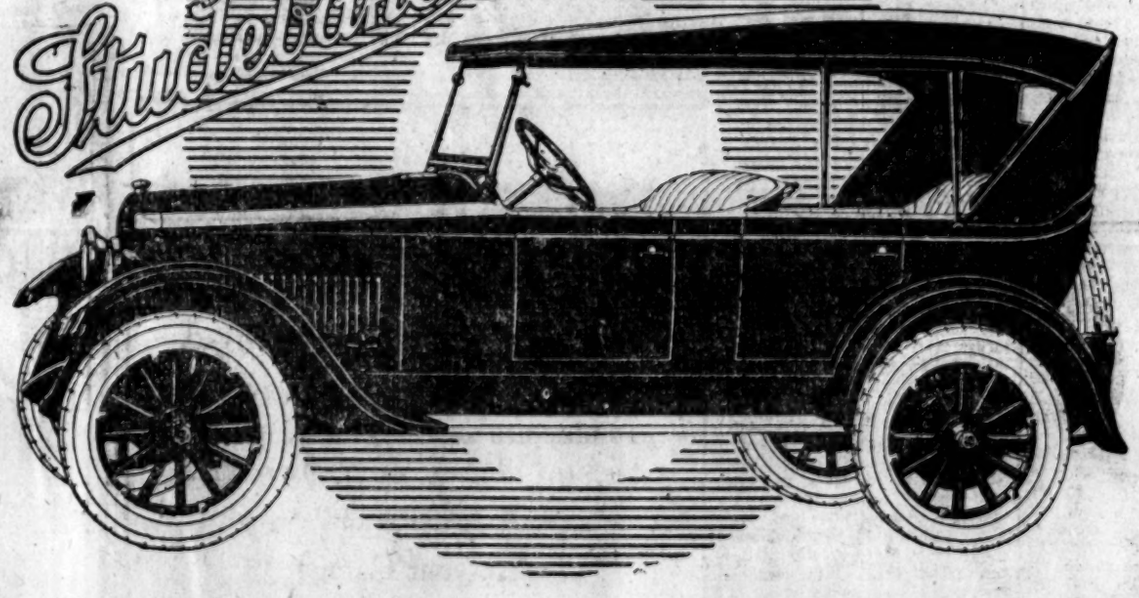


LIFE RUNS SMOOTHLY IN A STUDEBAKER LIGHT-SIX

Having been one of the very first in the field this car has kept in the forefront ever since.

The accumulated experience of these years is at your disposal.

High power; exceptionally smooth running; low first cost and cost of upkeep.

We will give you a demonstration of its powers.

LIGHT SIX TOURING
(*as shown above*)

LIGHT SIX ROADSTER	SPECIAL SIX ROADSTER
„ „ COUPE	„ „ TOURING
„ „ LIMOUSINE	„ „ LIMOUSINE

BIG SIX TOURING BIG SIX LIMOUSINE

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

6 BUBBLING WELL ROAD PHONE WEST 1641-2-3

Motoring Expert Describes Latest Buick Models

(Continued from Page 5)

bearing, because of the fitting of a plate which alone needs to be taken off.

Electrical equipment has come in for little change, but the carburetor and manifolding are altogether new.

The construction embodies a main body or mixing chamber and a conventional flat chamber bowl. Within the mixing chamber are two nozzles. One of these called the "Low Speed" is regulated by the gasoline adjustment screw at the bottom of the carburetor and the other called the "High Speed" is controlled by the automatic air valve. An adjustment called the air screw is provided, which regulates the tension on the air valve spring enclosed therein. Within this crew is also enclosed a small plunger connected by a link to the air valve. The function of this plunger is to provide a resistance in addition to that of the air valve spring to prevent fluttering of the air valve and also to assist in acceleration.

A further control of the high speed nozzle is provided by the fuel metering valve operated by the carburetor throttle. This valve provides the maximum fuel feed to the high speed nozzle when the throttle is fully opened and for quick "pick up." During the ordinary driving ranges this valve controls the amount of fuel being used, thus providing all the economy possible. This valve is automatic and requires no adjustment.

The Stewart vacuum tank is a new two-quart size.

As mentioned previously the disc clutch and transmission are as before. The drive to the rear axle has not been altered but the frame has come in for redesigning. It is heavier and has two additional cross members, spring bolts are larger and all frames are drilled to take snubbers. Closed models have them mounted in front. Springs are the same as before.

The braking system comprises a service set of four external brakes and a hand brake acting internally on the rear wheels. There are four drums 14 inches in diameter acted against by bands two inches wide using lining 3-16 inch thick. The system automatically takes care of proper action on turns and is so arranged that the rear brakes take hold more than the fronts. The front brakes are equalised against the rears. When the brake pedal is pressed the pull is transmitted to an equaliser which in turn transfers it to a cross-shaft for the rears and another cross-shaft for the fronts. Pull rods extend from the cross shafts to the rear brakes, but the front pair have a short length of cable in addition to rods which extend through the frame of the car. The operating rods in front control a universal joint shaft to which is attached the connecting linkage to the brakebands. The universals are used so that the front wheels may turn and also brake.

The rear brakes, due to a difference in leverage, take hold with more effort than the fronts, the proportion being 55 to 45. The king pin is inclined at a slight angle, but the universal joint pin is vertical so that when the front wheels are turned the outside wheel brake is partly released, thus preventing any possibility of locking on a turn. The releasing action of the outer brake may be observed by anyone who will turn the front wheels when the car is standing.

The front axle has been changed from the Elliott type to the reverse Elliott type, which is the type of axle in the 1923 four-cylinder car. In this type the yoke is part of the steering knuckle forging instead of the axle forging. To withstand the action of front wheel brakes the units of the front axle have been strengthened. I-beam forging section and knuckle are heavier, and the king bolts are 1 inch diameter instead of ¾ inch as in 1923. In the assembly, the king bolt is inclined from top to bottom, outward toward point of contract of wheel with the ground, which makes for easy steering.

Changes in the steering include the use of a new wheel with short air screw is provided, which regulates the tension on the air valve spring enclosed therein. Within this crew is also enclosed a small plunger connected by a link to the air valve. The function of this plunger is to provide a resistance in addition to that of the air valve spring to prevent thumb-type spark and throttle controls. Other new things in the Buick include the following: A new 20-gallon gasoline tank; Klaxon model 12A horn, larger radiator cap and filler neck; new type windshield and weather strip; new design of head lamps nickeled on models 54 and 55, black on other models. The instrument board and instruments are entirely new, doors are wider, seats in all models more comfortable, trimming throughout is better. The tops, hardware, painting, etc., all have been bettered from the standpoint of appearance as well as durability. The body work on the closed models is particularly pleasing because new lines have been incorporated and new equipment added, for above the average for cars in this price class. Particular attention is called to the new form of nickeled bars on the rear of the closed models.

In the four-cylinder models the bodies are new entirely, the hoods are new and the radiator larger and better looking than before. Mechanically there are some changes in the fours. They include in addition to a four wheel braking system like the six, a new design of water outlet in the engine, a new hand brake lever, improved front axle, new front spring hangers, the addition of a cross-member to the frame at the center, a new steering gear, and new spiral-bevel rear axle gears.

U. S. Turning To Closed Car Idea

"In the ever growing popularity of the closed car idea lies the future of the motor car industry," said Harry S. Haupt, New York distributor of Hudson and Essex. "The big business in the next few years will be replacing open cars with enclosed ones.

"It is a fact that three out of five open car owners want enclosed cars. That means that the present preponderance of open cars will have to be reversed in favor of a balance of enclosed ones.

"Just that market alone is going to keep the automobile business active, and that means that the related lines of textiles, leather, lumber and metal will likewise be busy and prosperous.

"Since Hudson, became a specialist in enclosed cars, its factory has been operated at maximum speed, and today is turning out more Super-Sixes than ever before in the history in an attempt to catch up with public demand.

"Consider the coach.

"Let us analyze what this model is. To the public it means an enclosed car at an open car price. To the manufacturer, it is an enclosed car so designed that it can be manufactured in volume under the best scientific, progressive assembly methods, with very great economies due to its volume. To the dealer it is a car which sells very fast and easily, and which therefore does not pile up various high sales expenses.

"When I talk to car buyers, I am more and more impressed with their viewpoint on prices. They believe that enclosed cars must come down in price—and I agree with them. Quality must be present, of course, but there must be quality, utility and low price."

Bus Operation By Electric Railway

One thousand motor buses are now operated by more than 100 electric railways over routes totaling 1,500 miles in the United States and Canada, according to a survey recently completed by the editors of Bus Transportation. The figures indicate an increase of nearly 100 percent in the use of buses by trolley companies since October 1, 1923.

Then there were only fifty-six companies operating 350 buses over 900 miles of highway. An equal increase in the total number of miles scheduled by all the railway owned buses is indicated, the daily mileage now scheduled being well over 150,000 miles.

Of the 1,000 buses in this operation the largest proportion are in the Eastern States, where 225 vehicles are run. The Western States are rapidly approaching this figure, however, with 200 uses in operation. Wisconsin can claim the distinction of having the largest railway owned bus system in the world. The Wisconsin Motor Bus Lines, Inc., a subsidiary of the Milwaukee Electric Light and Power Company, operates a complete bus system, which spreads out like a huge fan from Milwaukee and covers 699 miles of highway.

Drivers More Careful Now

Accidents At Railroad Grade Crossings Are Diminishing In U.S., Checkup Shows

Surveys recently made by the Long Island Railroad's safety department, disclose the encouraging information that automobile drivers are realising more and more that the one place, above all others, where care should be exercised, is at railroad grade crossings.

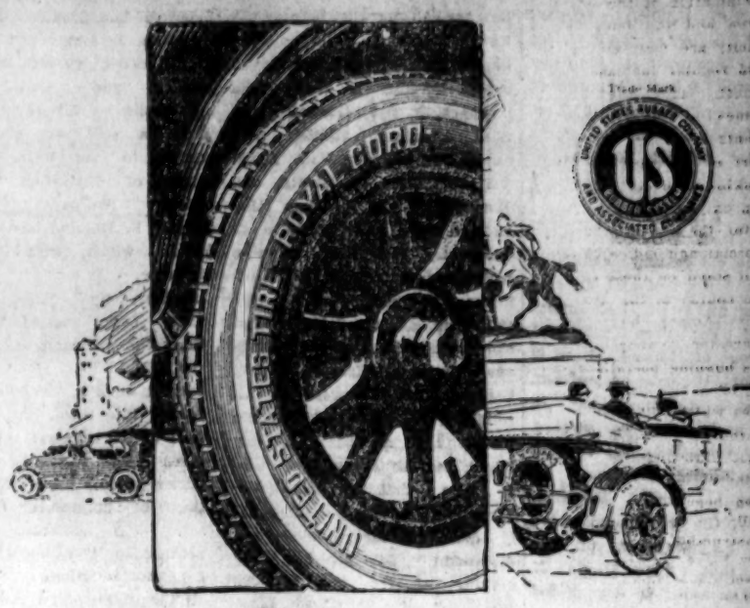
To determine whether or not the drivers of motor vehicles are using caution in approaching and passing over grade crossings on Long Island, members of the railroad's sectional safety committees stationed themselves at different crossings on a certain day and have just turned in reports of their observations to T. P. Brennan, supervisor of safety.

"Out of 2,935 automobiles checked up, the reports showed that 2,356 drivers crossed the tracks carefully or with extreme good care," said Mr. Brennan today, in making public the results of the surprise tests. "I mean by this," continued Mr. Brennan, "that the operators of those 2,356 machines either approached the crossing cautiously or stopped, looked or exercised everyone of those precautionary measures before attempting to ride over the crossings.

"On the other hand, there were 579 drivers classified by the safety observers as careless, reckless, intoxicated and incompetent. Of this number 427 persons approached and passed over crossings too fast for safety; 149 drove their cars recklessly over the railroad tracks, while three drivers were either under the influence of liquor or thoroughly incompetent to operate an automobile.

"In cases of careless, recklessness, intoxication and incompetency, the railroad men in charge of conducting the checkups were instructed to take the numbers of such cars, in order that the violators of the speed limit set by the public authorities might be reported to the State License Bureau, which is cooperating wholeheartedly with the railroads by warning all automobile drivers against the continuance of their dangerous practices.

"It is our intention to carry on similar checkups at different crossings from time to time, because of the large increase in the number of automobiles and the more frequent use of railroad tracks by motor vehicles."



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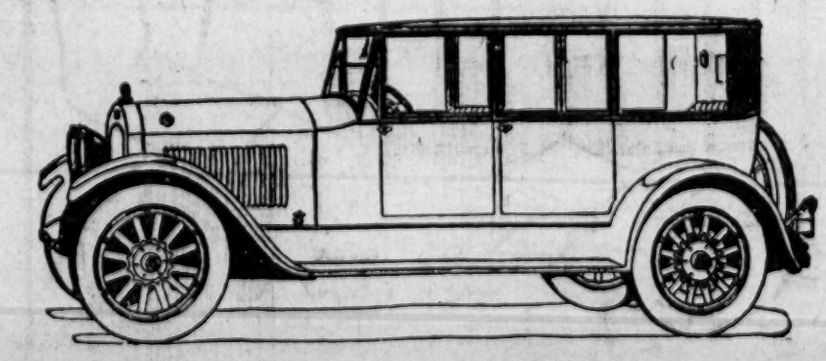
Essex	5 „	(model 1922)
Buick 4	5 „	(model 1922)
Buick 6	5-7 „	(model 1921)
Overland	5 „	(model 90)
Studebaker	5 „	(light six)
Hupmobile	5 „	(model 1922)
Chandler	5 „	(model 1921)
Durant	5 „	(like new)
Cadillac	5-7 „	(model 1921)
Cubitt	5 „	(model 1923)
Humber	5 „	(model 1922)

ROADSTERS

Studebaker	Sport	(model 1921)
Hupmobile	Roadster	(model 1922)
Buick 6	„	(model 1921)
Standard	„	(model 1021)

(LIMOUSINES: COUPES: SEDANS)

Studebaker	Limousine	(model 1922)
Buick 6	„	(model 1921)
Buick 4	„	(latest model)
Dort	„	(brand new)
Hupmobile	„	(model 1922)
Haynes 6	„	(just as new)
Columbia	„	(model 1921)
Hudson	„	model 1921)
Cadillac	„	(model 1922)
Crossley 18 H.P.	„	just as new)
Unic	„	(model 1922)
De Dion Bouton	Sedan	(model 1922)
Citroen	„	(model 1923)
Morris-Oxford	Coupe	(model 1921)
Essex	„	latest model)
Austin 20	Cabriolet	(model 1922)
Fiat	„	late model)



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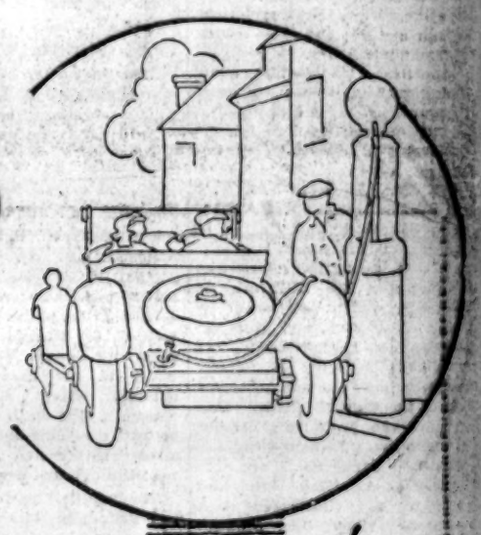
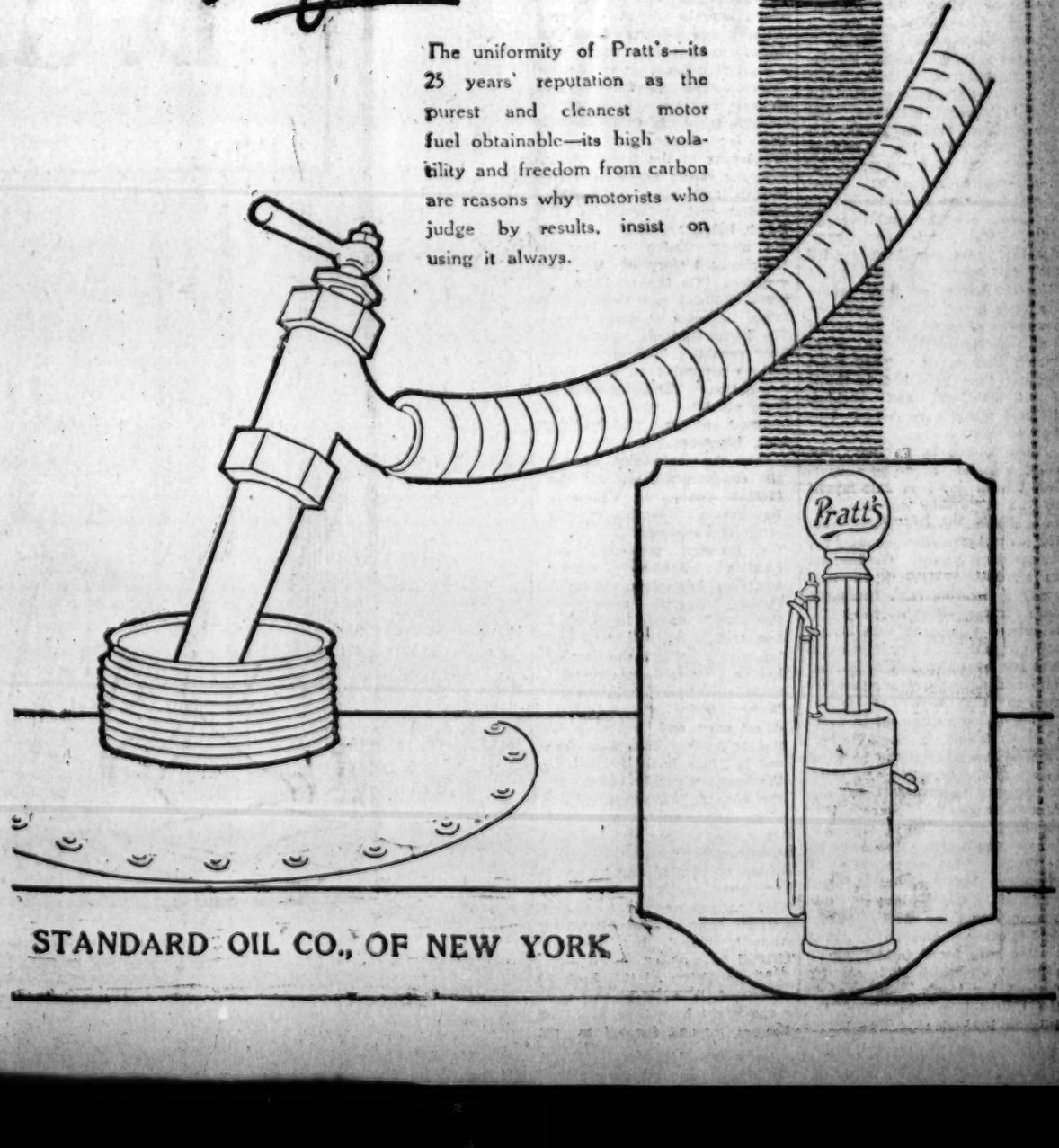


The uniformity of Pratt's—its 25 years' reputation as the purest and cleanest motor fuel obtainable—its high volatility and freedom from carbon are reasons why motorists who judge by results, insist on using it always.



STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

Holland's Sagacious Ruler

Queen Wilhelmina And Her Jubilant Subjects

HOLLAND UNDER QUEEN WILHELMINA. By Professor A. J. Barnouw of Columbia University, with a Foreword by Edward W. Bok. 321 pp. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

* * *

A Review by
P. W. WILSON

As the old century ended, a girl of 10 years of age, an only daughter and the last direct scion of her race, ascended the throne of Holland. Here is a kingdom, the most exposed and the least defensible of any in Europe, and Europe was then a military volcano on the eve of an unparalleled eruption. On assuming her sovereign authority, Queen Wilhelmina repeated the declaration of her father that "the House of Orange can never do enough for the Netherlands." And, celebrating her jubilee, she may fairly claim that during her already long and perilous reign, Holland has retained every inch of the soil, so much of which was rescued from the ocean, that her dependencies are intact and that her neutrality has been preserved inviolate. It is a great achievement in international diplomacy, and to it the Queen contributed a stiff upper lip. One likes her reported statement that she could only visit Washington when the President was able to return the visit at The Hague. One likes still better her actual or apocryphal retort to the Kaiser as he boasted of his seven-foot Potsdam guards. "When we open our dikes," answered the Queen, "the waters are ten feet." As a result of that unequal duel, her powerful and erratic neighbor is only too grateful today to shelter himself within the protecting jurisdiction of the little Dutch lady who faced him so firmly.

It is this astonishing situation which has been worthily analyzed by Professor A. J. Barnouw of Columbia University who has well earned the praise bestowed on him in a foreword by Edward W. Bok. In these pages one detects the charm which lingers in Dutch art. It may be, as Professor Barnouw says, that, owing to restrictions of language, the literature of Holland is lost to the world, or almost lost, but her painting with its detail, its sanity, its truth and its quiet smile, is everywhere valued as priceless. This is the tranquil quality that pervades the professor's delightful narrative. "Speed, rush, impatience," says he, "are the features of American life that strike to the Hollander most when he visits this country. Things move quietly and sedately among his people. Haast u Langzaam (make haste slowly) is a favorite saying with them." And it is illustrated by the fact that the Dutch politician, like the British, "stands" for the office for which the American "runs." Not that the Dutch are intellectually phlegmatic. There is no race anywhere that reveals a more alert and subtle mentality. The truth about these people is that they have a mind "too full for sound or foam." Like the barges on their canals they are deep laden with experiences of man and of nature and are steadied by the cargo which they carry. They think because they have had to think. A thoughtless and reckless Holland would have ceased long ago to exist.

This volume is, as Mr. Bok says, a model of condensation. But I have not been able myself to read it "within an evening." It is a mistake to suppose that the politics of a small country are of necessity simple. In Holland as in Athens or Sparta, you may study a microcosm. Compared with Texas, the territory is minute. Compared with China, the population is infinitesimal. But the eternal issues of citizenship and nationality are involved and, in the words of Queen Emma on her retirement in favor of her daughter, the Netherlanders have striven "to be great in all things in which a small nation may be great." It was this multum in parvo that rendered so fascinating the history of the Dutch Republic by Motley. The stage was in miniature but the drama was poignant, the scenery was gorgeous and the acting heroic. And other Americans than Motley have found in Holland a source from which their country derived her ideals. It was in the United Provinces that the Pilgrim Fathers sojourned before they set sail for what became the United States. While "the Pennsylvania Dutch" were, of course, German in origin and language, it was Holland that filled American annals with names like Schuyler, Van Dyke, Van Cortland, Vanderbilt and Roosevelt. The problem that Holland has had to solve is essentially the same as that which has confronted the United States. Her people include the Calvinists and the Catholics and she has had to weld them into one citizenship. Her method has been an utter toleration of all religions. That formidable zealot, Dr. Abraham Kuyper, might lead his Protestants into a bloc that included the "Papists" and might thunderously denounce the divided and distraught Liberals—to say nothing of the Socialists—as "Pagans." But this was mere politics, not despotism. The Pagans might be defeated in an election, but they lived to talk and fight another day. Indeed, they had an ample revenge when "Abraham the Terrible" was detected adroitly disposing of honors. The great defender of various contradictory faiths had to apologize, nor all his piety nor wit could wash out a word of it. He had succumbed to the temptations which assail men of common clay, including, it is said, British Prime Ministers.

Indeed, much of this book might have been written of England. It has been on Queen Victoria obviously that Queen Wilhelmina has modeled her conduct. Both these monarchs were called early to the throne. Both were married to German consorts. And both have displayed the virtue of concentrating on the job in hand. While the Kaiser tried to be an artist, a poet, a muscian, an archeologist and a dabbler in science, Queen Wilhelmina, like her protoype, is content to be a ruler and otherwise a Philistine. Professor Barnouw tells us how zealously she cons her State papers and how much better informed she is than some at least of her Ministers. It was thus with Queen Victoria, and if it is not thus with her successor, King George, the reason is that State papers have become too voluminous for any mind, whether civic or royal, to read through and comprehend.

The parallel between Holland and Britain is thus instructive. The admirable estimate of Queen Wilhelmina's constitutional influence in the State reads like a page of Bagehot on the British Crown. The insurance against sickness and unemployment, the struggle to obtain State recognition for church schools, the broadening of the franchise, the fight for tariffs against the free traders and the far-reaching agitation and reforms in the Dutch Indies are only some of the many similarities between the recent history of the two empires. On the relations between Holland and Britain Professor Barnouw is quite candid. The Netherlanders wanted the Boer republics in South Africa to be represented at The Hague Convention. The suppression of those republics was considered to be an outrage. The Professor adds, however:

> But the animosity against the conquerors subsided. The tactful policy of Campbell-Bannerman's Government, the grant of autonomy . . . the growing popularity of English outdoor games, English homespun, English tweeds, English novels—all these made people in Holland forgetful of English greed and injustice. When the tennis ball is bounced across the court, the charm of England is imperceptibly at work to dispel envy and hatred. Ill feeling against John Bull cannot last long in the hearts of the young whom he has taught the cry of "Fifteen-love."

The author might have continued that as England had once to entrust her destinies to a certain William of Orange, so in her recent agony perhaps her wisest counselor was a certain General Smuts. The Afrikander stooped, indeed, but he only stooped to conquer.

If a criticism of this book be permitted, it would be that some space might have been saved on the politics and devoted to the habits of the people. Here is a nation, as highly civilized as any on earth, yet with few bathrooms and still fewer automobiles. Even "the telephone is still an exceptional addition to the home and a mark of distinction to its owner." The one big invention adopted by Holland has been the bicycle, which, says Professor Barnouw,

> is the daily companion of Tom, Dick and Harry. It takes the workman to his job, the child to school, the servant on her errands, the farmer into town, the townsman to the country. It has given agility to a generation whose parents were the victims of premature obesity, . . . it has rescued the peasant on the lonely farm from his isolation. . . .

If the Dutch prefer the bicycle or "fiet" to the Ford, it is due not to finance alone but to the simple fact that theirs is a country in miniature, without mountains. They have had to make themselves secure against the North Sea and the Spaniard, but among their enemies mere distance has never been included.

So equipped, the Netherlands entered the twentieth century a veritable lamb amid the wolves. Without a navy and with an army so unpopular that it had to be concealed during her jubilee, the Queen reigns over the most coveted coast line and the most coveted colonies in the world. The coast line includes the mouths of the Rhine and the Schledt. The colonies, with their islands of Java and Sumatra and most of Borneo, would cover half of Europe, outside Russia, and they contain a population half that of the United States. Never has Naboth cultivated a more precarious vineyard. It is a vineyard preserved. While the Balkans, with not a fraction of these perplexities, are immersed in intrigue, the Dutch have kept cool, gone about their business and trusted God. "A Hollander," writes Professor Barnouw,

> who, in August, 1914, left his country for a trip around the globe, traveling all the time along the same parallel, would not have set foot on neutral ground again until he had come back to his native land.

Yet amid these upheavals Holland stands precisely where Holland stood. In quietness and in confidence has been her strength.

Professor Barnouw is at great pains to answer the charge that during the war Holland played the part of a pro-German. In effect, he admits that German pressure was responsible for the plans by which she was to strengthen her coast defenses, thereby closing her sea frontier against the Allies, while her land frontier remained at the mercy of the Kaiser. He also tells us of Holland's refusal before the war to make common cause with Belgium against a possible German aggression. But it is obvious that it was fear, not love of Germany, which inspired Dutch caution. "Two weaknesses," says the Independance Belge itself, "do not constitute strength," and W. H. de Beaufort, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, described the proposed alliance as "too big for a napkin and too small for a tablecloth." There is much to be said for the view that the alliance, promoted by France, would have been resented in Berlin as a new encirclement of Germany, and would have hastened the war without affording protection to any threatened power.

When war broke out, Holland was literally between the devil and the deep sea. The Allies seized her ships and the Germans sank them. Both airplanes over neutral territory and one British plane, mistaking its geography, actually bombed a Dutch town. The Dutch Government insisted on closing the Scheldt, which measure, unquestionably legal, prevented the relief of Antwerp and the later use of Antwerp by the Germans as a base against Britain. On the other hand, Holland permitted the retreating German armies to cross the Dutch salient of Limberg, which may have been technically a concession to a belligerent in distress. But, if so, it was also a convenience to the Allies, who were embarrassed by the congestion along the railroads.

With the armistice Holland was confronted by a Belgian demand for the slip of territory west of the Scheldt. That complication was aggravated by the dissensions within Belgium herself between the Frenchspeaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking Flemish whose cause had been fostered for her own reason by Germany. By steadily insisting upon international law as symbolized by the Palace of Peace at The Hague—that palace to which some one in August, 1914, affixed the notice, "To Rent"—Holland has held her own. She has neither annexed nor been annexed. The French occupation of the Ruhr has been to her, however, as serious an anxiety as Germany's control of the Rhne used to be, and she desires an international arrangement for that river. She is not less disturbed by the British occupation of Singapore, not because she fears an attack by the British but because good relations between Britain and Japan have been a guarantee of the Dutch Empire in the Orient. Holland is thus as yet unscathed, but she is by no means free of perplexities. All honor to the indomitable people who have reared and maintained on their sand dunes so noble a tradition of courage, common sense and worship. Nor need we be surprised that the nation turned a deaf ear to the Socialist Trocistra when this brilliant leader fell into his one serious blunder of suggesting after the armistice that Holland should follow the example of Germany and dispense with the services of her Queen. Amsterdam has had her strikes. But it was Amsterdam that led the nation in rejoicing over the jubilee.

One need only add that it has been at once a privilege and a pleasure to review this most timely volume. And the inclusion of comments in this review for which Professor Barnouw must not be held responsible is, perhaps, evidence that he stimulates as well as instructs.

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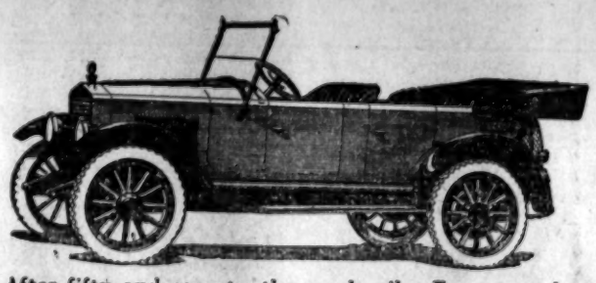

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China Press Sports

THE AVERAGE WOMAN SPENDS MORE TIME IN TRYING TO IMPROVE HER COMPLEXION THAN HER INTELLECT

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1923

Football Leagues In Action Again After Race Week Holiday

Withdrawal Of Engineers Causes Complications, But Prospects For Readjustment Are Bright; Yesterday's Results

RESULTS

1st LEAGUE

Recs 5 — Public School 1

2nd DIVISION

S. F. C. 2 — St. Xaviers 0

Police 4 — Navy 2

Jewish F. C. vs. Maritime Co. — Abandoned

BY "WHISTLE"

The outstanding event this week has been the dissolution of the Engineers' Football team, and the subsequent trouble caused thereby.

Apparently it began by a new man, Gowan, playing for the Football Club when the Engineers were expecting him to play for them.

With the continuous trouble experienced by the Engineers in getting a team together, and the loss of Knight to the Recs, they were hard put to it to keep going in view of being disappointed over Gowan and at a special meeting decided to dissolve.

This left several first league players at a loose end, and as several of them were members of the Recs Club and old Recs players, it is not surprising that they transferred to the Recs.

At the meeting, however, two other Clubs were dissatisfied with this and stated that if this went through, they also would resign from the League, creating an unfortunate impasse.

To obviate this, Mr. Hughes, for the Recs very sportingly handed back the transfers and so the League still exists, but a considerable amount of feeling has been created.

Obviously the accession of Torry Wilson, Falconer, Clarke and Crawford would put the Recs back to their last year's strength, and would lessen the chances of the other competing clubs; but that is only one side of the question.

It must also be remembered that the Recs Club has not only been running two League teams, but has supplied other teams with very useful material as well. And the quartette just mentioned which have been the backbone of the Engineers are all members of the Recs Club.

Several members of the Public School team are also Recs, four in fact, unless my information is incorrect, and two members of the Club are playing for the Maritime Co. in the 2nd division.

Here is another team, and a good one, of Recs members distributed among other Clubs, and it is not surprising that, if the Engineers wind up, the Recs should make first claim on their old players; such action is perfectly in order, and it is not clear why they should be so adversely criticised for so doing.

Well, there is the position and it is to be hoped that the Association can straighten it out to the better satisfaction of all parties; if not, and Shanghai sportsmanship is not good enough to meet the demands made on it, why not sell all the trophies, give the proceeds to the Russian Refugees, and play football for the game itself?

RECS. VS. PUBLIC SCHOOL

This was not much of a game from a football point of view, the Recs. did not find themselves until near the end and the school were too anxious to prevent goals to attack in decent style.

The game opened with pressure by the school backed by the wind, and a few moments after the start an accidental trip gave them their only goal, P. Madar scoring from the free kick.

A Recs. attack led by Evans produced some fine work by G. Johansson on the right, but the Recs left was all out of gear.

Then several good chances fell from the school right wing but Moosa handled the first and spoilt two more by offside.

Evans again led the Recs away and sent in a good low drive which was safely cleared, but despite openings the Recs shooting was poor.

Again the School got away, and Baker was tested with a hard high shot, which he held safely. A couple of sitters fell to the Recs but were not wanted. Sofoulis had a fine chance of going through but tried to shoot from a poor position, and Johansson, close in, drove straight at the goal-keeper.

RECS BEGIN

In the second half with the wind behind the Recs looked more like a football team.

The School got away first, and Baker had to save a hard drive by Drake.

Then the Recs equalised, Johansson receiving from the right and scoring with an oblique shot, the game player had a spurt, being stopped by Jesu, when going through, and then running clean through, putting the Recs ahead with a beauty.

Still the school had chances, and a promising one came from a dropping shot from the right but Moosa handled the rebound.

Then Sofoulis came into the limelight, running through in his

(Continued on Page 2)

WHITES WIN OVER COLORS AT RUGGER

Game Is Scrappy, Despite Soft Playing Field

GAME FOR TODAY

Club Will Play Return Match Against H.M.S. Hawkins

Whites beat Colors in a rather scrappy Rugby game yesterday afternoon by a penalty goal and try, 6 pts, to a goal, 5 pts. Being the first practice game of the season it afford the selection committee an opportunity of discovering what talent there was among the new players.

The game from the start consisted of a series of forward rushes, but with no apparent object in view. After a few minutes of this ding-dong struggle a free kick was awarded Whites due to a pick up from the scrum. Dewar taking the kick just short of the half way line placed a beautiful goal. (3-0)

The next score came from the combined efforts of Colors' forwards. Stewart (J. C.) secured the ball and backed up by his forwards rushed the ball over Whites' 25 line before being checked. A scrum formed and Colors heeled to their back resulting in Thach falling over the line with the ball. Nicholl converted from a difficult angle. (5-5).

Another try was scored in the second half, Mills made a good opening for Burns who instead of running straight punted the ball over the back's head and was lucky enough in gathering, from the bounce to score an easy try. The kick failed. (6-5)

Nell, Lawson, Stewart (J. C.), and Smith played best for Colors and, Huchison, Milligan and Grew for Whites.

The sides were as follows:

Colors.—G. D. Nicholl, J. Shaw, R. E. L. Beardsworth, H. C. W. Pedersen, C. Lawson W. D. M. Neil, G. T. Thach, J. C. Stewart, H. J. Collar, R. L. Stewart, C. Thorn, W. E. Smith, P. S. Widdup, B. S. Stephenson and J. Huxley.

Whites.—O. G. R. Beynon, L. P. Ralph, P. W. F. Mills, H. G. Burns, E. R. Duckitt, G. Kliene, J. G. B. Dewar, G. H. Mann, E. H. C. Lamb, A. E. Nobbins, A.

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

Act. 1.—THE IDEA

Scene: *(A drawing room in Mrs. Jiggs' mansion in Bubbling Well. Mrs. Jiggs is addressing Father, who is reclining on a couch smoking a cigar; Norah the daughter is gazing at a minute mirror, held in the left hand. Her right hand holds a puff with which she frequently taps her nose.)*

Maggie: 'Tis strange yet ever be autiful to see.
Our Chinese servants work in harmony.
A month ago we left our native home.
And here in Shanghai we will stay awhile,
But Jiggs I'd have you know society.
Is what I'm seeking, so perchance you'll be.
Both wise and careful in your choice of friends.
Disgrace me not—but hist! who comes this way?

(Enter Servant)

Servant: One plecee master wan chee missisace.

Maggie: Pray show him in. Now Jiggs I say beware,
Methinks 'tis one of Shanghai's leading men.
Who comes to visit us. Perhaps maybe,
A Taipan, exchange broker or methinks,
Some high born member of the S.M.C.
Be still! he doth approach—

(Enter Maggie's brother)

Jiggs: He's just let out,
And Lurton's made him sign the pledge no doubt.

Brother: Well Maggie, welcome to our little burg,
I saw that you'd arrived and so made haste
To visit you—

Norah: Oh Pope! This horrid man.
Will spoil our stay in China and Japan.

Mrs. Jiggs: Why brother, truly, this is some surprise.
'Tis like you dropped from out the azure skies.
Pray tell where for years and years you've been?

Brother: Well Maggie I was making little deals,
I brought some little guns and such like toys.
To sell the natives for their little wars.
And then my grateful country took to me.
And for a time made me their favored guest.

Mrs. Jiggs: Oh brother mine! How splendid! You've made good.

Jiggs: No, not made good, picked oakem be it said—

Brother: Tush, Jiggs—I pray you for the nonce fore go
Your merry jest—

Mrs. Jiggs: I do not understand.
The looks that pass between you. Tell me true.
What thou hast done—

Jiggs: —Time, Maggie, Time I say.

Brother: (sparring up)
To spoil my game you ever did contrive.
Now fight—

Jiggs: (rushes in) 'Tis just the thing to put me right.
Lay on thou varlet, here's the upper cut;
Here's Dempsey's wallop, and here's the K. O.

(Brother takes the count of ten. Maggie faints. Norah screams. Jiggs relights cigar, the curtain is lowered to denote the passing of one hour).

(Enter Sam Davis:)

Sam: Good murrow Jiggs I hear you're fighting good,
I want some heavies for my next big show,
Will favor me and win fame with the fans.

Jiggs: Say here's my mitt; I'm with you and tonight.
I'll challenge winner of the star event.
And now I'll train and trim myself to suit.
The antics of a Johnson or a Knute.
(They Shake hands)

Curtain—

Act. II

THE CHALLENGE

Scene I. The Carlton:

(The ring surrounded by crowds of well dressed men and women. Two little fellows are boxing but they can't be seen. O'Hara nearly fills the ring. Sam Davis in there. There's a hush. Then cheers).

The Doc. One! two! three! four! five! six! seven! eight! nine! TEN!

(Jiggs leaps into the ring).

Not yet, not yet, my child, the Doctor cries.
These lads are bantams—you're the Heavy Prize.
Just wait awhile and hurl your challenge when.
The big chaps finish up their little scrap.

(Father and Sam are seen making their way to the Soda Fountain. The Curtain falls to denote passing of 30 minutes. Then the scene shows the heavies at the end of the battle).

Jiggs: Say Doc! I'm feeling pretty good just now.
I'll take the fellow on whose been laid out.

Doc: What now?
You bet your life he's just my mark.
(Audience cheers. Jiggs bows).

Doc. Come Father, make your way into the ring.
And I will introduce you to the crowd.

(Jiggs obeys)

Friends, fight fans, sports men all—lend me your ears,
I come to introduce to you one Jiggs.
Sometimes Eclept just "Father". Here he is.
He challenges the winner of the fight.
Which you have lately seen. Two weeks from now.
He will appear to win the championship. (cheers)

Jiggs: I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be hacked.

(Continued on Page 3)

HONGKEW G. C. CHAMPIONSHIP STARTS TODAY

First Round Set For This Morning; Big Entry List

The chief event of interest in golfing circles today will be the first round of the Hongkew Golf Club championship, at Hongkew Park. Practically all of the active members of the club are entered and some good matches are anticipated.

At Kiangwan the November Monthly cup competition will be played, some cards having been taken out yesterday. The Kiangwan course was in fine condition yesterday, due to the rain, and unless more rain falls there ought to be some good scores turned in today.

HONGKEW G. C. EVENTS

Club Championship:—This annual event will take place in December and it will be to the advantage of entrants to put in as much practice as possible from now on, in order to enter for this important event which will be 18 holes match play knock out system and 36 holes, for the final.

The first round will take place on Sunday December 2. Entries close on Friday 23rd inst. Intending players are requested to send in their names with $1.00 entrance fee as early as possible and it is desired that every member should train hard and enter for this important event in order to make it a success. The drawing for the first round will take place on Friday 30th instant at 9 p.m.

President Cup Competitions:—Competitions for October and November will take place as follows:

October competition:—Sunday 4th November, from 6:11 a.m.

November competition:—Sunday 11th November, from 6:11 a.m.

Monthly Competitions:—Competitions for October and November will take place as follows:

October competition:—Sunday 18th November, from 6:11 a.m.

November competition:—Sunday 25th November, from 6:11 a.m.

Owing to the fact that some members would like to be away from town on Sundays and Holidays your Committee has decided that the above competitions could be played off any day say, between Sunday November 4 to Saturday Nov. 10 (9 comp.) November 11 to 17 Nov. (10 comp) and Nov. 18 to 24 (Oct. comp.) and Nov. 25 to 30 (Nov. comp.) provided that those electing to play on a week day will do so during the week alloted for that particular competition and a declaration is made to any member of the Committee. Furthermore such players must arrange with another member to go round with, who need not be competing on that day.

Sunday players will be supplied with a light breakfast paid by the Club.

PRESIDENTS CUP

Winners of:—Seventh comp. Mr. C. M. Sequeira—1st leg. Future h'cap 1 stks. Eighth comp. Mr. J. M. Lopes—2nd leg. Future h'cap 2 stks.

MONTHLY CUP

Winners of:—August comp. Mr. A. M. Collaco—Winner of spoon and 3rd leg. Sept. comp. Mr. A. M. Collaco—4th leg cup won outright.

ENCOURAGEMENT SHIELD

Mr. C. M. Sequeira won this trophy outright.

Sarazen Retains Professional Golf Championship

Gene Sarazen.

Gene Sarazen, the little professional of the Briarcliff (N. Y.) Lodge Club, has retained his title as Professional Golf Champion of the United States by defeating Walter Hagen on the 38th hole at Pelham, N. Y. Sarazen, in addition to winning the cup, was presented with a check for $1,500 by the club of which he is the pro.

Shanghai Rifle Association Monthly Cup Competition

The first November competition was held on Friday Range Bisley 200 yds, one sighter and ten scoring shots. In spite of bad weather conditions some good scores were registered.

Following is the result. There were 42 competitors.

"A1" CLASS

D. W. Kan	49	(a)
H. Noisshiki	47	
B. S. Jenkins	46	
W. T. Rose	46	
F. E. Hodges	45	
R. I. Ito	45	
C. Thomson	43	
Y. C. Waung	42	
W. J. Terrill	39	
V. Sharman	38	
K. D. Chen	38	

"A" CLASS

A. L. Motta	47	(a)
E. W. Burgess	47	
A. F. Gomes	47	
H. W. Lambert	45	
M. Tsukasaki	45	
D. M. Liang	44	
Z. S. Hoo	43	
H. G. Mende	41	
N. S. Li	40	
A. E. Ongetta	34	

"B" CLASS

B. S. Kemp	47	(b)
R. Davie	41	
E. Mural	43	(c)

"D" CLASS

F. R. Lux	37	(d)
V. Y. Chung	36	
L. K. Chu	36	
D. K. Wong	33	
S. Collaco	32	
S. Matsushita	32	

"C" CLASS

H. C. Collaco	47	(a)
C. H. Liu	44	
R. W. Burton	43	
R. Joseph	42	
T. W. Mitchell	35	
T. Fujii	35	
K. Tsunoda	32	
L. Kennedy	30	
A. C. Godby	29	

(a) Winner of spoon and second leg on cup.

(b) Winner of spoon and no leg on cup.

(c) transferred to "C" Class

(d) Winner of spoon and first leg on cup.

Members are reminded that the second November competition will take place on Friday 23rd inst. from 6.30 to 8.30 a.m. Range Bisley 300 yds. One sighter and ten scoring shots.

TEAM COMPETITION

LONDON'S FINE SCORES

The North London Rifle Club, London fired off their match against the S.R.A. on Sunday October 7, last on a fine day and compiled an excellent scores of 992. Following was the result:

Names	200	500	600	Total
H. G. Burr	35	34	35	104*
E. C. Shinger	35	35	33	103
W.E.M. Curnock	33	33	34	100
W. F. King	35	33	32	100
J. Elgood	35	34	31	100
D. L. McMeenz	32	35	32	99
H. T. Wood	35	32	32	99
F. F. C. Webb	33	32	33	98
W. O. McBride	33	33	31	97
G. Fox	33	30	29	92
	339	331	322	992

SHANGHAI'S SCORE

C. Luthy	33	35	32	100
D. W. Kan	33	35	32	100
H. Noisshiki	35	34	30	99
J. R. Main	35	32	31	98
R. I. Ito	31	35	31	97
V. Sharman	31	33	30	94
W. E. Sauer	33	31	30	94
C. M. Neal	31	29	30	90
Y. C. Waung	35	29	26	90
W. T. Rose	26	29	21	76
	323	322	293	938

*(Mr. Burr's last year also scored 104) (35-35-34)

LAST RACING OF YEAR AT LOCAL TRACK

Shanghai Club Holds Final Extra Meeting

DIVIDENDS HIGH

Small Fields Because Of Inclement Weather

Those fates that apportion our daily mead of rain and sunshine wee perhaps unaware of the fact that the Shanghai Race Club was to hold its sixth extra meeting, the last of the year at the local track, at the Race Course yesterday. In any event, they did not bestir themselves much on behalf of those who follow the ponies. Weather conditions, almost throughout the afternoon, were anything but favorable, with light rains adding to the sogginess of an already heavy track.

Such ardent souls as would not permit the rain to dissuade them from their purpose—and there were quite a few of them—were rewarded for their appearance at the track, for good dividends were paid in several of the eight events which were run off. Most consistent of all from this viewpoint, perhaps, was the fourth race, the Boston Plate, in which Miss Billy Coutts' bay Skyros came in for a win which paid $101.80 and $30 for place. Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's bay White Marble, which ran second, paid $95.70 for place and Mr. Nugget's grey Pearl, which came in third, paid to the lucky holders of place tickets $24.10.

The Morriss stables' captured the first two events on the day's card, a handicap hurdle race and handicap steeplechase. Mr. Morriss himself rode Patsfield to a win in the first, and Mr. Heard was an easy victor in the second race on Letchfield.

The first upset of the day came in the third race, the New York Cup, when Mr. G. Grayrigge's Brunswick Black, ridden by Mr. Greig, won the decision over Mr. Elkayems' chestnut Dunedin by a head after a neck and neck race down the straightaway. The win dividend on Brunswick Black was $66.50, as Sunny Jim, which failed to place, had entered the race a heavy favorite.

Mr. A. N. Dallas set the exceptional pace of winning three events in a row. Starting by his victory on Skyros in the fourth race a mount which he had previously ridden to a sensational win at Kiangwan, Mr. Dallas made it 1-2-3 by taking the fifth race, the Washington Handicap on Columbia, and then the sixth on Jack O'Lantern.

The summaries:

1st Race.—The Tennessee Handicap Hurdle Race—1¼ mile.

Patsfield, (Morriss) ..... 164—1
The Magpie, (Bremner) ..... 161—2
Pilgrim, (Greig) ..... 152—3
Liability, (G. A. Pollock) ..... 150—0
Roman Kestrel, (Maitland) ..... 153—0

1 length; many lengths.
Time 3.02 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Patsfield		748 802
The Magpie		147 218
Pilgrim		50 50
Total Chances	1254	1274

For Win $5.80; for Place 1st $5.46, 2nd $6.50.

Members Sweep: 1st 541; 2nd 588; 3rd 575; Unplaced 191, 275.

2nd Race.—The Kentucky Handicap Steeplechase—Twice Round.

Letchfield, (Heard) ..... 158—1
Spark Plug, (Heinzerling) ..... 148—2
Nordborg, (Stang Lund) ..... 150—3
Patapouff, (Liddell) ..... 156—0
Micawber, (E. Toeg) ..... 146—0
Right Royal, (Maitland) ..... 150—0
Wee Mac, (Moon) ..... 148—0

6 lengths; 4 lengths.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Letchfield	1591	1363
Spark Plug	101	219
Nordborg	33	153
Total Chances	2024	2655

For Win $5.50; for Place 1st $5.70, 2nd $8.30, 3rd $11.40.

Members Sweep: 1st 372; 2nd 607; 3rd 582; Unplaced 531, 653, 265, 718.

3rd Race.—The New York Cup—¾ mile.

Brunswick Black, (Greig) 147—1
Dunedin, (J. K. Brand) ..... 165—2

BARNEY GOOGLE — By Billy De Beck

CYCLONE LIZZIE WINS
OH!
WELL SPARK PLUG, IT'S ALL OVER BETWEEN US - WE'RE QUITS - FROM NOW ON YOU DON'T MEAN ANY MORE TO ME THAN A BED-TIME STORY - I'M RUINED - BUSTED FLATTEN'N A DOOR MAT - I'VE GOTTA SNEAK OUT OF SARATOGA ON A FREIGHT TRAIN - NOW I'M GONNA KISS YOU GOOD-BYE RIGHT ON THE BROW WITH THIS BRICK - THEN - FAREWELL
SPARK PLUG
THANK HEAVEN 'I'M RID OF THAT SLOB!
SPARK PLUG

Jimmy, (Patterson) .....153—0
Coq Gaulois, (Knoll) .....162—0
Rebate, (Moller) .....150—0
Dunmore, (Bremner) .....155—0
Dunrobin, (A. N. Dallas) .148—0
Dinna Fash, (Maitland) 151—0
Keslo, (Heard) .....155—0
Jess House, (C. F. Taylor) 145—0
Sunny Jim, (Hill) .....165—0
A head; 3 lengths.
Time 1.42 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Brunswick Black ...	163	467
Danedin	238	484
Jimmy	124	277
Total Chances	2485	4102

For Win $66.50; for Place 1st $18.30; 2nd $13.40; 3rd $19.70.
Members Sweep: 1st 337, 2nd 36, 3rd 291; Unplaced 564, 396, 70, 527, 523, 23, 749, 791.

4th Race.—The Boston Plate—7 Furlongs.

Skyros, (A. N. Dallas) ...155—1
White Marble, (Maitland) 139—2
Pearl, (Heard) .....161—3
Ataman, (Sokoloff) .....152—0
Full House, (Knoll) .....155—0
St. Pauls, (Patterson) ...161—0
Duststorm, (Rea) .....158—0
Hyrib, (Silagi) .....147—0
Woodcroft, (Liddell) ....158—0
Carlington, (Bremner) ...152—0
Indiana, (Hill) .....156—0
Dinna Ken, (G. A. Pollock) 153—0
Kewkl, (J. K. Brand) ..149—0
Benz, (Moller) .....155—0
Henryfield, (Morrisa) ....154—0
Sir Colin, (Greig) ....—150—0
1 length; 2 lengths.
Time 1.55 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Skyros	153	232
White Marble	39	64
Pearl	236	304
Total Chances	3660	4859

For Win $101.80; for Place 1st $30.00, 2nd $95.70, 3rd $24.10.
Members Sweep: 1st 239; 2nd 852; 3rd 885; Unplaced 950, 115, 597, 546, 893, 178, 634, 681, 811, 654, 553, 617, 264.

5th Race.—The Washington Handicap A Class 1¼ mile.

	lbs.
Columbia, (A. N. Dallas)	160—1
Kings Cross, (Patterson)	154—2
Harbin, (J. K. Brand)	152—3
Roman Republic, (Hill)	150—0
Christmas Card (Heard)	151—0
Arbor Day, (Rea)	140—0

Many lengths 5 lengths.
Time 3.22 2-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Columbia	1093	1087
Kings Cross	379	481
Harbin	842	604
Total chances	3363	4323

For win $13.50; for place 1st $6.30, 2nd $8.10, 3rd $7.40.
Members Sweep: 1st 127, 2nd 98, 3rd 864. Unplaced 699, 279, 170.

6th Race.—The Washington Handicap B Class 1¼ mile.

	lbs.
Jack-O-Lantern, (A. N. Dallas)	144—1
First Chance, (Knoll)	143—2
Conqueror Dahlia, (Maitland)	152—3
Kapi, (Moller)	154—0
Sovereign, (Heard)	149—0
The Copper Bird, (C. F. Taylor)	145—0
Standlight, (G. A. Pollock)	149—0
Roman Merlin, (Hill)	157—0
Nigg, (Grieg)	147—0
Bokari, (J. K. Brand)	152—0
3 lengths 5 lengths.	
Time 3.28 1-5.	

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Jack-O-Lantern ...	169	334
First Chance	621	806
Conqueror Dahlia ..	283	425
Total Chances	3195	4358

For win $33.10, for place 1st $16.60, 2nd $9.80, 3rd $14.10.
Members Sweep: 1st 268, 2nd 628, 624, 787, 1046, 1036, 422, 870, 286, 722.

7th Race.—The California Stakes 1¼ mile.

	lbs.
Castle Sycee, (Sassoon)	150—1
Scesaplana, (Hill)	150—2
The Knut, (Moon)	152—3
Zoulou, (Heard)	163—0
Edenhall, J. K. Brand)	153—0
3 lengths 2 lengths.	
Time 2.50 3-5.	

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Castle Sycee	1479	1183
Scesaplana	477	257
The Knut	236	271
Total Chances	3654	2551

For win $10.80, for place 1st $6.80, 2nd $13.30.
Members Sweep: 1st 1049, 2nd 226, 3rd 214. Unplaced 502, 880.

8th Race.—The Virginia Selling Race.

	lbs.
Settrington, (Knoll)	145—1
Man of War, (Bremner)	150—2
Tommy Lad, (Maitland,)	142—3
Visborg, (Braad Sorensen)	158—0
Sunfire, (Liddell)	153—0
Toundra, (Sokoloff)	155—0
Mistylight, (Greig)	146—0
Artful Dodger, (R. Moller)	155—0
Midland, (Rea)	134—0
Koh I Noor, (Patterson)	155—0
Kerry, (C. F. Taylor)	145—0
Venom, Baker)	143—0
Free and Easy, (J. K. Brand)	149—0
Piracy, (C. R. Burkill)	153—0
Christmas Cracker, (Heard)	150—0
Zenda, (E. Teeg)	137—0
Stardrift, (Corke)	149—0
Retentive, (Hill)	158—0
Spade Guinea, (Moon)	145—0
Star Fish, (A. N. Dallas)	145—0
3½ lengths half length.	
Time 1.38 3-5.	

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Settrington	447	481
Man of War	193	171
Tommy Lad	517	682
Total Chances	3456	4012

For win $21.80, for place 1st $12.80, 2nd $27.20, 3rd $10.50.
Members Sweep: 1st 841, 2nd 599, 3rd 710. Unplaced 113, 924, 93, 723, 169, 679, 1142, 609, 1062, 707, 711, 184, 842, 197, 49, 310, 156.

Football Leagues In Action Again After Race Week Holiday

(Continued form Page 1)

old style and beating the goal-keeper, and soon afterwards fine work by Evans enabled him to score another.

From now on, the School were finished and it was a case of poor shooting preventing the Rees from scoring more heavily.

They finished by adding another which Sofoulla put in to crown some great work by Evans.

For the winners G. Johansson and Evans were easily the pick of the forwards, the latter played fine football and had hard luck not scoring.

The defence was adequate but nothing wonderful in view of the poor school attack.

For the school, Jesu was the outstanding player, and saved them time and again, and P. Mahar and Harrison supported him pretty well.

Whites Win Over Colors At Rugger

(Continued from Page 1)

Stedman, R. M. Howells and S. A. Grew and A Hutchison.

This afternoon there will be a return match against H. M. S. Hawkins who were beaten last Sunday. The Club will be without the services of A. J. W. Evans who unfortunately is laid up with water on the knee. Kick off 3 p.m. The following will represent Shanghai:

C. Lawson G. F. H. Bichard, H. W. P. McMeekin, G. D. Nicholl and J. Shaw R. L. S. Webb and G. E. Goolden J. H. Raikes, J. C. Stewart, J. H. Lampert, J. G. B. Dewar, W. E. D. Smith, C. E. Fleury, C. T. Davis and S. F. Grew.

Derby Favorite Is Bought By M. Unze

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Nov. 18.—M. Unze has bought Town Guard, the Derby favourite of 1923, who will continue his career in France.

ST. JOHN'S BEATS ALL-BLACK TEAM AT BASKET BALL

Collegians Show Good Form And Win Easily 47 To 27

BY K. S. CHANG

The crack basketball quintet of St. John's University, winner of last year's championship title in the Chinese Basketball League defeated the All-Blacks five yesterday evening in the opening game of this year's series in the gymnasium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The score was 47 to 27.

Before a big crowd which was indeed too big for the Ygyñi, the Saints exhibited their usual prowess in the game which was featured with some very spectacular and exciting plays. From the present form of their plays, it can be readily seen that they are pressing for the title this season.

F. C. Chang, a new forward of the college team opened the score for the winners after about a minute's play. Chang plays in the place of K. L. Oo who left the team on account of his graduation, and his basketball ability is as his predecessor. He had 10 goals to his credit, four in the first half and six in the second. If he keeps up his form in shooting and passing he will be a very dangerous man to other teams in the league series. Ling, star pivot man of the All-Blacks, soon after tied up the score with a good shot, and from then on the score was kept very close for the whole first half time. The interval saw the score as 18 to 16 with the college team leading.

The second half opened with the St. John's team going strong. Instead of taking chances at long shots which they did for many times in the first period, they now showed more team work in passing and dribbling. They soon leaped high in their score that The All-Blacks found difficulty to catch up. The score of the second period was 29 to 11.

Although the All-Blacks were defeated in the first game of their career, they made, however, a very creditable showing. Except on one or two occasions, the play was clean and sportsmanlike. Their one deficiency was that they lacked team-work. If they could play with more team-work in their future games they would not be very low in the league standing.

Chang and Yui played very hard as forwards for the college team, while Zung was always on his toes as center and P. T. Li worked well as guard. For the losers Ling was easily the star of the team. Maurice Chu was good in his guarding position.

The summaries:

St. John's 47.—F. C.Chang lf, T. T. Yui rf, C. T. Zung c, P. T. Li lg, F. S. Chang rg.

All-Black 27.—Han lf, Feng rf, Ling c, Chu lg, Liu rg.

Goals from fouls: Yui 1, Han 1, Lin 1, Chu 1.

Goals from floor: Chang 10, Yui 7, Ling 7, Li 3, Feng and Zung 2, Doong 1.

Time 2.20 minute Periods. Referee T. B. Chang.

Timer: K. Zau, Scorer M. J. Zung.

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Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades

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Chrysanthemum Show Tuesday At Town Hall

An excellent display of chrysanthemums, as well as of other autumn flowers, and vegetables, will be seen at the Town Hall next Tuesday when the Shanghai Horticultural Society holds its annual show.

The exhibition will be open from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. and from 9 p.m. until 11 p.m. Tea and refreshments will be provided and the Russian Cadet band will be in attendance both afternoon and evening. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

A number of classes of exhibits are open to the public and some pleasing entries are expected in this department. Classes open to the public include: decorated dinner tables, miniature gardens, home produce, photographs of garden views and the Ladies' section for clubs and associations. Ladies who have booked their tables are asked to kindly note the flowers must be arranged and the tables ready by 10:30 a.m. Tuesday. Those wishing to compete in Section A. Classes 13 and 15—the most artistically arranged flower basket and most artistically arranged bowl of cut flowers and foliage—are asked to bring their exhibits not later than 10 a.m., earlier if possible. They are also reminded that the bowls and baskets must be arranged solely by the exhibitors. Special attention is drawn to this, as it has come to the notice of the Committee that in some cases previously gardeners have been allowed to arrange the flowers which is contrary to the rules of the Society.

Competitors intending to exhibit vegetables are reminded that no vegetables will be accepted unless accompanied by the Declaration cards, which may be obtained from the honorary secretary Mr. D. MacGregor, Administration Building, 15 Hankow Road, Telephone Central 1270. Entry cards may also be secured here. Exhibitors of vegetables are asked to send in their exhibits as early as possible Tuesday morning.

The honorary treasurer announces that there are still a few members of the Society who have not sent in their subscriptions and it is asked that they kindly sign and return the compradore slips, noting that the subscription order forms which they have already received as soon as possible, as the subscription of $5 is due in March.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS—HOME RECIPES

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the look out for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercollised wax at the chemists' and use a little before retiring as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

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Are now offering a very fine assortment of

SEASONABLE MEN'S WEAR

Warm Ricsha Rugs . . $6.50 each

"Beaver" Patent Trouser Presses

"Clydella" Pajamas, New Stripes

Latest London Neckwear,

etc., etc.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Men's Wear Specialists

A BIG HIT

The New "Capstan de Luxe" has made A BIG HIT everywhere. It cannot fail to please those smokers who demand an oval cigarette of the Finest Virginia Tobacco

Just arrived from England
On Sale all High-Class Tobacconists

Capstan de Luxe Cigarettes
W. D. & H. O. Wills
Bristol & London

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd P.-17

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

INDOOR SPORTS
LAMPING THE OLD EFFICIENCY EXPERT AS HE ATTEMPTS TO RUN A JOINT OF HIS OWN.

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Sport And Stage

(Continued form Page 1)

And see that all will win who Father backed.
(Loud cheers)
Curtain—

THE SOLILOQUY

Scene II. Billy Bellew's Gym.

(Jiggs is seated alone in the Gym after having worked for 30 minutes. Dusk is rapidly being enveloped in darkness, and the solitary lamp that burns serves to light up the thoughtful expression upon the nobly cut face of Jiggs).

Jiggs: (To boy)

Go, talkee Charlie, when my drink is ready,
He strike upon the bell. Get thee to bed.
(Musing) And what is this that I have done? To be,
Crowned champion to Tomorrow's fight, it is.
A consummation devoutly to be wished.
For who would bear the trials I've been through.
If from them I gained neither wealth nor fame.
And this Sam Davis hath ta'en from my life.
The petty joys that make the world go round.
Not e'en till one o'clock can I stay up.
Much less the hour of three—Aye there's the rub!
To walk for hours with trainers at my heels,
Pacing me for this vaunted Walking Match,
Or skipping nimbly till I do perspire.
Doth weary me—and, then my sparring pard.
Doth off forget himself and with a grin.
Taps lightly on the chin—another rub!
Tomorrow and Tommow draws apace.
And I must spoil some mother's darling's face.
'Tis true 'tis pity, pity more if true.
He gets in first and paints my eye dark blue.
(The bell rings. Boy enters with some hot milk).
What potion! I might just as haply be.
In States now noted for Aridity.
I go. Tommow comes, and time doth creep.
And then some mother's son will go to sleep!
(Exit wrapt in thought).
Curtain.

.....Act. III

THE FIGHT

Scene I. The Carlton.

(A brilliant assembly, there is the Boxing Commission. Note the eagerness on Percy Crichton's face, Gaze upon Himrod with his stern set jaw. See Willie Gande and Rodger, Captain Barrett too—judges all three...Now gentles look upon the stately form of the Doc. as he paces the arena. The first to enter is Firpo Boy, the "Abysmal Brute. (cheers). The band plays. Jiggs enters accompanied by Dinty Moore—just arrived in China—(renewed cheers).

The Doc. The Firpo Boy, oft called "Abysmal Brute".
Weighs just two hundred built up on Grape Fruit.
And this is Jiggs who doesn't know his weight,
And Twixt ourselves he doesn't know his fate.

Timer: Now seconds take your stools and quit the ring.
Round number one! Go to it with a swing.
(The fight begins)

Jiggs: Now Firpo, you abysmal brute come lad,
Take that, and that—say, stop it, I'll get mad,
I'm going to hit you Firpo on the jaw.

Firpo: Cut out the cackle and get to the war.

(Note that Jiggs is using the Doc. as a buffer and after a while gets behind him and pushes him into Firpo...Naturally Firpo falls and Jiggs dancing round counts up rapidly to a hundred. He then raises his right arm proudly on high midst wild applause).

Winners Of American Co. Cup

From Left to Right, M. I. Sergeant I. C. Waung, Lieutenant C. C. Hoh and Corporal J. S. Chen of the Chinese Company, S. V. C., winners of the American Co. Cup this year.

Jiggs: 'Tis done, I'll quit the training—what relief—
And get a meal of Cabbage and corn beef.

THE KNOCKOUT

Scene II. (Mrs. Jiggs boudoir. Discovered Maggie and Norah).

Mrs. Jiggs: The night draws on apace, he cometh not,
I wonder if all's well with him the while.
And now I do regret the angry words.
And other things I oft did throw at him.

Norah: Ah, mother mine, I'm troubled in my mind.
If ought should hap to father I should die.
(Enter Maggie's brother)

Brother: Now will I be revenged! He won the fight.
And at the Tavern stayeth out all night,
Eating corned beef and cabbages galore.
And drinking cocktails quick as he can pour.

Norah: The horrid man!

Maggie: Just wait awhile!
(Maggie Exits. Brother chuckles. Norah weeps),
(The curtain is lowered and the Scene is changed to the dance hall. Jiggs is dancing and singing)

Scene III.

Jiggs: This is the life! This is the life! This is the life for me!
(Enter Maggie. After a moment Jiggs sees her).
And now methinks I Truly am undone,
Oh, Maggie mine I've had my little fun,
Lay on, but lay on gently Maggie dear.
Methinks I hear the birdies singing here.
! ! ! !
(The clang of the ambulance is heard without).

SIS SIS

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SHOULD KNOW:

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(continued)

B—For every 2,000 bonds participating there will be:—

One reimbursement	of	$2,000
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,,	,,	,, $ 200
,,	,,	,, $ 100

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C—TERMINAL REIMBURSEMENTS:

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(to be continued)

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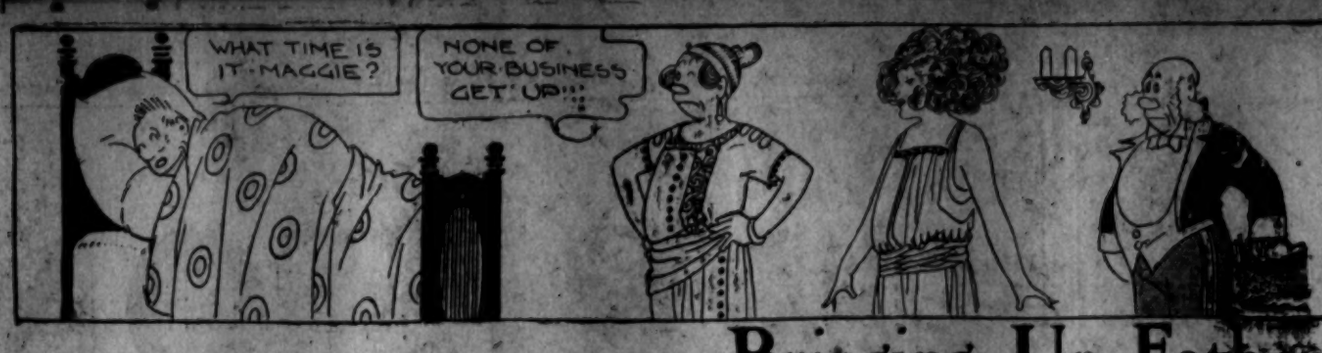

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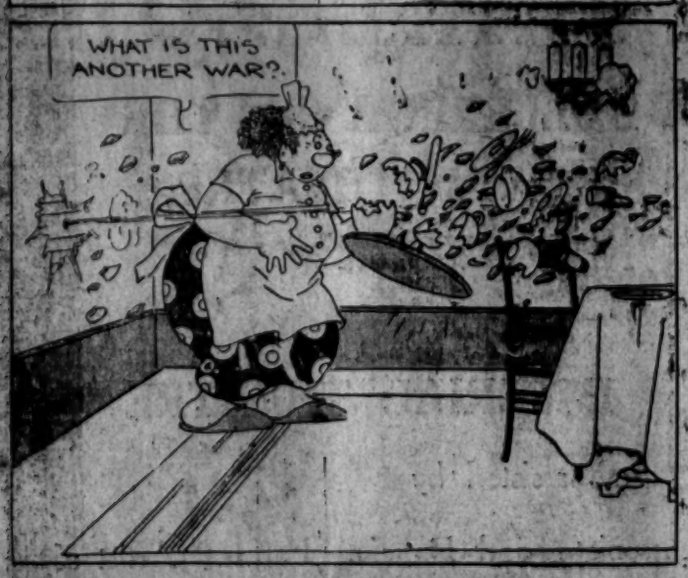
I HAVEN'T HANDLED A GUN IN ME HAND SINCE I SHOT HOGAN IN THE FOOT AT DUFFY'S OUTIN-
IF YOU ARE AS GOOD AT SHOOTIN AS YOU ARE AT THROWIN BRICKS YOU'RE A WONDER!